

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

MEASURING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM .....	Mary Kobetich	113
THE SMALLEST ORGANIZED PUBLIC LIBRARY .....	Peter A. Brannon	116
THE VANISHING SUPPLY OF RESEARCH PERIODICALS .....	Charles W. Smith	117
BOOKS ON PUBLIC HEALTH .....	National Health Council	119
PUBLIC LIBRARY REPORTS AND THE LAW—IV ....	Lucius H. Cannon	123
WHAT THE A. L. A. TEMPORARY TRAINING BOARD IS DOING .....		127
EDITORIAL NOTES .....		129
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS .....		130
<i>American Library Association—Bibliographical Society of America—Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia—Pittsburgh Special Libraries Association—District of Columbia Library Association—Cincinnati Library Club—College Librarians of the Middle West—Chicago Library Club</i>		
LIBRARY CALENDAR .....		133
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD .....		131
CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY .....		136
AMONG LIBRARIANS .....		140
THE OPEN ROUND TABLE .....		142
<i>How Shall We Classify Books on Education?—Library Jokes—A Gutenberg Bible Dismembered</i>		
RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES .....		144
LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES .....		148

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## Library Book Outlook

Coningsby Dawson's 'The Coast of Folly' (Cosmopolitan Book Corp.), Helen R. Martin's 'The Snob' (Dodd, Mead), Burton E. Stevenson's 'The Storm-Center' (Dodd, Mead), and 'A Tale of Brittany,' a translation, by W. P. Baines, of Pierre Loti's 'Mon Frère Yves' (Stokes), are among the latest fiction offerings.

In history, politics, and public affairs appear a number of new titles. They include Volume 2 of the lavishly illustrated 'Wonders of the Past' (913), by John A. Hammerton (Putnam, \$5), with two volumes yet to come; 'Luxor and its Temples' (913.32), by Aylward M. Blackman (Macmillan, \$2.50), an interesting presentation of Egyptology; 'The Legacy of Rome' (937), a collection of essays by C. Foligno, Ernest Barker, and others, edited by Cyril Bailey (Oxford Univ. Press, \$3); 'History of Iceland' (949.1), by Knut Gjerset (Macmillan, \$4); 'Towards International Justice' (341), being essays and papers on international organization and the League of Nations, by F. N. Keen (Harcourt, \$2.50); 'The Elementary Principles of Modern Government' (353), by Lucius H. Holt, a professor in the U. S. Military Academy (Macmillan, \$3.50); 'Public Health in the United States' (614), an outline, with statistical data, by Harry H. Moore (Harper, \$4); and a reissue of A. Hamilton Gibbs's four-year war diary, 'Gun Fodder' (940.9), originally published in 1919 (Little, Brown, \$2.50).

Travel and biography present meager dimensions with 'The Travels of Fa-hsien, 399-414 A.D.' (294 or 915.4), a new translation, by Herbert A. Giles, of this celebrated Chinese record of the ancient Buddhist kingdoms (Macmillan, \$1.60); 'China,' by Emile Hovelacque (951), a translation of an excellent introduction to the ancient civilization of the East (Dutton, \$3); 'Siberia's Untouched Treasure' (915.7), by C. G. Fairfax Channing, purporting to throw new light on this 'land flowing with milk and honey' (Putnam, \$6); and 'My Crystal Ball,' by Elisabeth Marbury, a volume of reminiscences covering more than fifty years (Boni and Liveright, \$3.50).

There are quite a number of new scientific and technical books, particularly business books. 'Vitamins,' by Ragnar Berg (641.1), is a critical survey of the theory of accessory food factors, translated from the German (Knopf, \$6.50); 'Everyone's Book of the Weather' (551), by A. Francon Williams, presents the facts of meteorology in popular form (Macmillan, \$1); 'Farm Equipment for Mechanical Power' (621.1 or 630), by Frank N. G. Kranich, is designed for the student, the farmer, and the manufacturer (Macmillan, \$2.75); and 'Elements of Storage Batteries' (621.3), by C. M. Jansky and H. P. Wood, ought to be authoritative (McGraw-Hill, \$2.50).

The new business books are 'Business Fundamentals' (658), by A. T. Simonds (Ronald Press, \$2.25); 'Advertising Campaigns' (659), by Harry Tipper and George French (Van Nostrand, \$4); 'The Filing Department' (651), by Ethel E. Scholfield (Ronald Press, \$3); 'Making Use of a Bank' (332), by James A. Fitzgerald (Holt, \$2.50); and 'Public Speaking for Business Men' (808.5), by William G. Hoffman, a professor of the subject in Brown University (McGraw-Hill, \$2.50).

The fine arts and literature are represented by 'The Fundamentals of Music' (781), by Karl W. Gehrken, a text-book adopted by the National Federation of Music Clubs (Ditson, \$1.50); 'Studies in Idealism' (808.1), by Hugh l'Anson Fausset, examining the different schools of English poetry (Dutton, \$2.50); 'The Lady of Belmont' (822), a five-act play by St. John G. Ervine, practically forming a sequel to 'The Merchant of Venice' (Macmillan, \$1.25); 'The Way Things Happen' (822), a three-act play by Clemence Dane (Macmillan, \$1.50); 'Small Talk at Wreyland,' Third Series (828), by Cecil Torr, which doubtless equals its two remarkable predecessors (Macmillan, \$3.40); 'The Best Short Stories of 1923' the latest annual compilation by Edward J. O'Brien (Small, Maynard, \$2); 'Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1923' (811.08), the latest Braithwaite annual (Brimmer, \$3); and 'One Thousand and One Plays for the Little Theatre' (016.793), a 91-page bibliography of short plays, compiled by Frank Shay (Stewart, Kidd, \$1).

James Arthur Hadfield's 'Psychology and Morals' (170), an analysis of character by a specialist (McBride, \$2), and Frederic A. Kummer's 'The First Days of Knowledge' (J), continuing his 'Earth's Story' for young readers (Doran, \$2) complete the past fortnight's roster.

To make up for the meager new travel-book assortment, news comes of the re-issue of the abridged version of one of the greatest of travel-books, one little known to present-day readers, namely, 'Travels in Arabia Deserta,' by Charles M. Doughty. The abridgment is that made in 1908 by Edward Garnett, entitled 'Wanderings in Arabia' (Seltzer, 2 v., \$7.50). Originally a bulky work, issued in a small edition by the Cambridge University Press, in 1888, Doughty's book soon became so scarce and sought after, that the price for pick-ups exceeded \$100.

A facsimile reprint of the original, in two volumes, was recently issued by the Medici Society and Jonathan Cape, the publisher, in London, at nine guineas; and a cheaper edition, from the same plates, is now offered by Boni and Liveright for \$17.50. L. N. F.



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## Check-List of Health Books

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Health subjects will be featured in publishers' newspaper advertising during February, which will stimulate inquiries at the libraries.

This issue of the *Library Journal* contains a classified list of health books which should be of value to the librarian for checking purposes. There are important titles announced in the advertising section that are also commended to the attention of our readers.

*The Publishers.*

## Library Reference Works

### Kober and Hayhurst *Industrial Health*

Illustrations, Tables, Appendix, Cloth, \$15.00

By 33 Contributors. Edited by George M. Kober, M.D., LL.D., Washington, and E. R. Hayhurst, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., Columbus, Ohio.

### Luckett and Gray *Public Health Administration*

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### Pratt *Manual of the Land and Fresh Water Vertebrate Animals of the U. S.*

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By Prof. Henry Sherring Pratt, Haverford College.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1924



## Measuring the Public Library System

By MARY KOBETICH

Librarian of the Stadium High School, Tacoma, Washington

**A** DEMOCRACY'S first concern should be education. Upon the intelligence of its people and specifically the ability of the majority to read and think for themselves, depend its prosperity and even existence. The public school today is undisputably recognized as the chief instrument of education. Compulsory state education laws and state departments of education are proof of this statement.

Where is the library's place in this very important field of education? The first public school was founded in Boston in 1635, the first public library three hundred years later in Peterboro, N. H., in 1833. It is interesting to note that all important steps in the historic development of the public school system have been or are being experienced by public libraries. A current example is certification, required for all teachers and advocated at present by many librarians for the library profession.

Gradually the library is assuming its place beside the public school as a means of educating the youth of our country. Miss Della F. Northey of the Indiana Public Library Commission stated in her paper at the 1923 conference of the American Library Association that the state of Indiana has recognized the importance of the library to the extent that in the new course of study, now under preparation, an outline in the use and appreciation of books is included alongside the mathematics, English, and science courses. Similar to the other subjects, the library course must be completed before graduation from high school.

Today the main trend in education is developing independent students. The "project method" by which pupils work out their information, is an example of this new impulse. The same principle is carried out in the application of intelligence tests. Professor Lewis M. Terman, of Stanford University, in his talks on educational tests and measurements before the Washington Education Association in Seattle last October, suggested as one use of intelligence

tests, the segregation of students of special ability for individual study, who should report occasionally to teachers for guidance. In both systems of education the library is the work shop of the student. But the student must be taught its tools. No work of the high school library or the public library is more valuable than that which educates the student to help himself in the realm of print.

Again, leading educators admit that schools and even colleges merely lay the foundations of education, in other words, start the student in the right direction. President Lowell, of Harvard University, once said that if a student upon completion of four years in college had learned how to study, the school system had accomplished its purpose. If, therefore, the public school system lays the foundations of education, the agency which builds the superstructure must be the public library. This relationship will become more marked in the future, for eventually public libraries will employ librarians whose sole duty will be the preparation of courses of study for adults, suitable to the intelligence and schooling of each individual.

In the past, recreation has been considered the main purpose of a public library's existence. According to Arthur Pound in the "Iron Man," the educational problem of the future is not to educate to earn a living, but to educate to spend leisure time wisely. What other agency is better qualified to "educate for life," as Mr. Pound calls it, than the public library?

Thus the public library may claim an importance equal to the public schools as a factor in education, first, by furnishing the school child a work shop as well as teaching him the use and appreciation of books, second, by offering the adult a means of vocational and personal improvement upon the foundation that the public schools have given him, and finally, by educating both child and adult how to spend leisure time profitably.



### PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Granting the library's importance as an educational institution, how do the professional qualifications of the people doing this work compare with those in the public school system? The report of the salary committee of the National Education Association for July 1923 states that three out of five American teachers have not had two years of professional training beyond the completion of a four-year high school course. Similar statistics for the entire library profession are not available, but comparison of the education and experience required in elementary positions of the two professions in twenty of the largest cities of the United States, each above 175,000 in population and located in different sections of the United States,\* indicates that the proportion is even greater among librarians.

For the position of elementary grade teacher, six of the twenty cities require no additional education beyond high school, and require experience varying from "none" to four years. For the position of library assistant as standardized by the A. L. A. Committee on Salaries,\*\* seven of the cities require no additional education beyond high school and experience varying from "none" to two years.

Again for the elementary teaching position, twelve of the cities require two years of normal training and experience varying from "none" to three years. Two of the cities require one year of normal training and two or four years' experience. For the elementary library position, ten of the cities require a training course varying from six weeks to one year, but averaging six months, and require experience which varies from "none" to "adequate." However three of the cities require a college education and either a training course or one year in a library school, but no actual experience.

The conclusions are that in the position of grade teacher a year and a half additional professional training is required than for the position of library assistant. The requirement for experience is on an average greater by two years in the elementary teaching position.

### PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Even tho the professional qualifications may not be as exacting in the library system as in the teaching profession, yet personal qualifications are more so. Most of the school boards in the twenty cities state as in the case of Denver that

"character, personality, and good health" are considered. This is what the Cleveland Public Library, on page 3 of its "Circular of Information" requests as personal qualifications:

Personal qualifications for a librarian of any grade, includes good health, neatness in dress and work, a courteous, responsive manner, tact, promptness, accuracy, speed, reliability, general intelligence, good judgment, quickness of perception and resourcefulness. For the higher positions, an analytical mind, a keen literary sense, executive and organizing ability, the "social consciousness" and broad human sympathy are also prime requisites.

Is it surprising that good librarians are scarce?

### SALARIES

For lower professional qualifications, but higher personal qualifications, what compensation does the public library offer as compared with the public school? Due to variance in the purchasing power of the dollar in different sections of the country, it is only just to analyze salaries of librarians and teachers in the same city. In a comparison of the salaries of elementary grade teachers and library assistants among thirty of the largest cities of the United States having more than 175,000 population,\* one city, Rochester, has the same schedule, \$1200 minimum and \$2000 maximum per annum, for both positions. Twenty cities pay a higher initial salary to the grade teacher than to the library assistant. The difference varies from \$4 a year in Boston to \$520 in Baltimore. Nine of the cities pay higher initial salaries to the library assistant. They are Akron, Atlanta, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Toledo, and Washington, D. C. The difference varies from \$40 in Washington, D. C., to \$240 in Detroit.

In every city except Rochester and Kansas City, the maximum offered the grade teacher exceeds that for the library assistant from \$36 in Atlanta to \$1810 in Brooklyn, New York City. In Kansas City the maximum of the library assistant is greater by \$12.

High school teachers and first assistants in a library may likewise be compared since both positions demand similar qualifications of education and experience for highest efficiency. Among the same thirty cities, twenty-seven cities pay higher beginning salaries to teachers in junior and senior high schools than to first assistants in libraries. The difference varies from \$30 in Cleveland and Seattle to \$700 in Newark, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Minneapolis.

\*The twenty cities are Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Oakland, Philadelphia, Rochester, Seattle, Syracuse, Toledo, Washington, D. C., Worcester.

\*\* A. L. A. Bulletin, November 1923, p. 515.

\*The thirty cities are Akron, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, San Francisco, Seattle, Syracuse, Toledo, Washington, Worcester.

pay higher initial salaries to first assistants. The difference ranges from \$120 in Indianapolis to \$500 in Minneapolis.

In every city the maximum for the high school teacher exceeds that for the first assistant from \$228 in Kansas City to \$2295 in Queens Borough of New York City.

Branch librarians and principals of elementary schools may be compared satisfactorily, for executive ability must be combined with educational qualifications in each position. In twenty-nine of the thirty cities, the elementary principal receives from \$20 in Cleveland to \$2116 in New York more as a minimum salary. There is only one city that offers a branch librarian a larger beginning salary than the principal of the smallest grade school. This is Washington, D. C., paying \$210 more to the head of a branch library.

A larger maximum is offered in every case for the position of principalship. The difference varies from \$168 in Kansas City to \$2983 in Queens Borough of New York City.

In comparing salaries of heads of departments in the libraries and schools of the same thirty cities, twenty-six cities offer a larger initial salary to the department head in the school, which includes supervisor in the elementary schools, department head in the high school, and city director of a special subject. The difference varies from \$50 in Louisville to \$2150 in Chicago. One city, Minneapolis, pays the same initial salary, \$2200, to the library department head and the supervisor in grade schools. Another city, Birmingham, pays the same salary, \$1800, to both library and high school department heads. Two cities offer a larger beginning salary to the department head in the library than to the supervisor in the elementary schools, Atlanta, \$4 more, and Rochester, \$300 more.

In twenty-five cities, all three types of department heads in the school system receive a higher maximum than the department head in the library. The difference varies from \$300, the additional amount given to elementary supervisors in Kansas City and department heads in the Milwaukee high schools, to \$3000 in the Jersey City high schools. Two cities offer the same maximum to heads of departments in both libraries and elementary schools, Cleveland \$3600 and Louisville \$2400. Detroit offers a higher maximum to the library than to the high school department head by \$350. Seattle by \$330. Indianapolis offers a higher maximum to the library department head than to the supervisor in the elementary schools by \$140. Seattle by \$330.

From these comparisons, these facts become evident. The higher the status of the library position, the less the financial return in com-

parison with positions of similar status in the school system. This is true not only of the minimum salaries, but of maximum salaries as well. Again, few library schedules guarantee a regular and automatic increase each year as provided in practically every school schedule for the teacher whose work has been satisfactory. In other words, the library does not offer as promising a future financially to those choosing a career, as the school system.

To raise the efficiency of public education and to increase the amount of training of teachers, the N. E. A. since 1919 has advocated the "single standard schedule," that is, one and the same schedule operating for elementary, intermediate, and high school teachers, based principally upon education, influenced somewhat by experience, teaching merit, travel, and similar factors. In 1918 there were no "single salary schedules" in operation, while today over sixteen per cent of American cities claim to use this form of schedule. In Denver it has been in successful operation for three years.

As applied to the library profession, it would mean that regardless of position a librarian would receive a salary dependent upon education, training, and experience. The librarian who, thru tact and knowledge of human nature as well as training, accomplishes valuable work as information assistant could remain in this field of work rather than attempt to secure a position as executive to which she is most unsuited, merely because it offered greater financial return.

What the salary committee of the N. E. A. states in its report for July 1923 in reference to the public school system, applies equally to the public library system. It says:

The most effective way of securing an adequate supply of well-trained, capable teachers is to provide salary schedules which will attract a sufficient number of capable young men and women to teaching and offer them a career in this field. They must be assured a competent living and a fair return upon the investment required in securing the necessary preparation.

#### REVENUE

But public libraries can not attain the height of their importance as educational institutions, demand higher standards from librarians, and adjust salary schedules to the standard of the public school system, until an adequate and continuous source of revenue is firmly assured.

According to Joy E. Morgan, editor of the N. E. A., the nation is spending ten dollars per capita to lay the foundations of intelligence thru public schools, and twenty cents per capita to build the superstructure thru public libraries. This discrepancy is due today to the dependency of most libraries for financial support upon the administrators of city governments rather than the people who directly receive the library's benefits.

Since libraries become a part of public education thru maintaining the intelligence which the schools create, and public education in turn is legally recognized as a state's concern—all state constitutions today contain provisions relating to popular education—the state, therefore as a whole, is responsible for their proper financial support. Public libraries should be supported in the same manner as schools are in the most progressive states, namely, the state legislature should fix the maximum to be raised by local taxation and supplement this by subsidies from the state based upon the number of people to be served. State library commissions should be created with powers similar to state boards of education enabling them to supervise libraries and require certain standards among librarians.

To secure an equal footing with public schools will be difficult, first, because the state has no fund for libraries similar to that derived from public lands set aside for school purposes. Again, the work of the school has a direct appeal to the community since it deals with its children. For children, "the hope of the world," a community will sacrifice. Finally, the public library system has no so-called "educational ladder." It does not graduate its patrons from one grade to another, and consequently the results of its work in education are intangible.

However, the public school in its early history faced the same problem of financial support. As late as the first quarter of the nineteenth century the responsibility for the support of schools was centered in the village, but since that time the state has gradually assumed the control of elementary education.

#### PROFESSIONAL SPIRIT

Complete recognition of public libraries in the public education system, higher standards among librarians, adequate salary schedules, and state financial support will eventually come. Why? No single factor is of greater importance in accomplishing results than professional spirit. The teaching profession is frequently cited as an example of effective co-operation. Contrary to general impressions, librarians rank higher in professional loyalty using membership in national associations as a basis of comparison. According to the 1920 census, there are 752,055 school teachers and 15,297 librarians in the United States. In 1920, 52,350 teachers belonged to the National Education Association, which is about 6.96 per cent, 4,464 librarians belonged to the American Library Association, or 29.18 per cent. Today the percentage of teachers belonging to the N. E. A. is 18.61, the percentage of librarians belonging to the A. L. A. is 39.37. In other words, librarians today are more than twice as interested in the national

movement of their profession as teachers. Thus if individual effort has value, public libraries must eventually assume their proper relationship to public education, our nation's first concern.

#### The Smallest Organized Library

AT the crossing place of two highways in lower Baldwin County, Alabama, one leading up to the center of the county and on to the county site, the other paralleling the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay, stands an 8 x 15 foot building, the sign on which reads "Point Clear Library."

This little building across the road from Zundels Store in which is located the Point Clear Postoffice, houses perhaps the smallest regularly organized library in Alabama. It is supervised by a regular Board of Trustees, has a regular librarian, is cataloged, is orderly arranged, and is a duly constituted public library. The total number of books and pamphlets on its shelves is 617. This effort can be mainly attributed to Mrs. Alice E. Hurlbutt, tho it is actively shared by the other members of the Board of Trustees, who hold regular meetings, make annual reports, and carry on their effort in a truly systematic way. The lower western shore of Baldwin County which this library serves, has only a small permanent population. Most of its people are winter tourists or summer beach vacationists. The eastern shore of Mobile Bay has a national reputation as a summer resort, and Point Clear has been since the late 40's a resort of wide reputation. While it does not share at the present time its extensive popularity of former years, many citizens of Mobile own summer homes here and spend at least half the year in the County. The library, however, was intended to serve the permanent population and is having excellent results.

Mrs. O. E. Zundels is the Librarian. The building is open as a reading room all day Saturday from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. and borrowers will be accommodated during the week days thru the courtesy of the Librarian who lives near. A poster on the front of the Postoffice attracts the passer-by. Its wording is "Library open all day Saturday."

PETER A. BRANNON, *Curator.*  
*Alabama Department of Archives and History.*

The American Country Life Association in its circular asking for contributions gives as the first essential "libraries to give vision to the ambitious boys and girls, making profitable the quiet hours." Then come schools and Sunday-schools, nurses, clinics, hospitals, clubs and centers following in the order named.

# The Vanishing Supply of Research Periodicals

By CHARLES W. SMITH

Associate Librarian, University of Washington Library

ONE of the problems arising from the rapid modern development of research libraries is that of securing adequate stocks of the standard periodicals and serials. The problem is not a new one but it is only in recent years that an acute shortage of such materials has become apparent in the international book market. The recent experience of a Western university library is offered to illustrate the difficulty of acquiring periodicals and to suggest the need for greater care in conserving the sets already in service.

The University of Washington has made special effort during the past few years to secure books for its young but promising graduate school. On account of the growing scarcity of periodicals and the serial publications of academies and learned societies, purchases have been concentrated upon this type of material. From titles selected from departmental requests, the library committee caused the preparation of a preferred buying list of the most essential items. On this list the sets of supreme importance were double-starred. One copy of the list thus prepared was submitted for quotations to the chief library agent in each of the leading European countries. From the resulting offers it has been impossible during the past six years to spend even the modest amount of money available. Not a single quotation has been received from any source on complete sets of any of the double-starred items.

As a consequence of this failure to make proper headway towards the acquisition of those necessary books which must form the background for any extended research, I was sent to Europe to establish personal relations with dealers, to place direct orders and to examine existing book stocks. I devoted four months to visiting the principal book establishments in England, Scotland, The Netherlands, Germany, Italy and France. Some excellent material has been obtained in this way and the personal relations thus established will doubtless make matters easier so far as future orders are concerned.

One fact however stands out above all others obtained from this first hand observation of European book stocks, namely, complete sets of fundamental research publications are scarce and in many cases the available supply is already exhausted. Some of the items on the list were easily found, but in a considerable number

of cases the sets purchased were the only ones encountered in Europe. Of a number of the most important items desired not a single set was located. On one item requested by many departments in the University, I was informed by a dealer in one of the smaller cities that he had already six standing orders for the set from as many American libraries. Another dealer speaking of a desired set said, "If this should come into the open market all of the principal dealers in London will bid for it and the library with the longest purse will pay the bill." Speaking of a group of German periodicals, our Leipzig agent confirmed the statement previously made by letter, "Germany is already sold out. These magazines are no longer to be had."

These experiences of the past summer are offered in evidence of a condition already understood or suspected by a considerable number of librarians in the United States. The gradual exhaustion of the market has been progressing steadily for years. The heavy buying that followed several years of interruption by war, increased no doubt by a wish to take advantage of the favorable state of exchange, has suddenly sent prices soaring skyward and made strikingly evident the shortage in international books. Emphasis has been thrown upon a condition already developing and bound to arrive regardless of the war.

That the supply of serial publications extending over a considerable number of years should eventually become scarce can be readily seen by analysing the factors involved.

The early numbers, for example, of sets that began publication from fifty to one hundred years ago were issued in extremely limited quantities as compared with the present circulation. As late as 1876, a date marking the beginning of the active development of libraries, few of these publications circulated as many as ten copies in the United States. Only a small group of libraries, mostly along the Atlantic seaboard, were in the market for European books. Now practically every state supports at least one institution of higher learning, many several, and there has been a marked growth in the number of endowed universities and large city libraries, all of them competing for this type of material. The buying power of American libraries has increased perhaps a hundred fold. The supply has not only failed to increase, but as far as the early numbers are concerned has gradually



decreased. The increase in the number of libraries buying research periodicals accounts for the absorption of all merchantable sets of many serials. To the demand from general libraries, must be added the demand of special libraries. In the field of chemistry, for instance, the manufacturing industries have taken from the market many complete sets of chemical periodicals.

The chief reason for the acute shortage in complete sets of the standard periodicals, therefore, is to be found in the ratio of copies printed to copies now desired. But there are other factors to be noted. Of the number of copies printed, there is ultimately a heavy wastage on the part of the private owners. There are casualties also to library sets, due to fires, earthquakes and war. Again, legitimate wear and willful mutilation has further combined to reduce the number and completeness of sets. Altho the University of Washington Library is comparatively young, many of its sets are already seriously worn. Without great care on the part of the library staff, many will soon be worn beyond saving.

The growing wear on university magazines is not only the natural result of the enormous growth in numbers of students but is even more the result of changed methods of instruction. Assigned readings have largely replaced text book conning and the library has become in a sense a laboratory with the resultant destruction of materials used. Another factor has been the devising and improving of numerous general indexes to periodicals which make the bound magazines the quickest and best reference books on most subjects. In the preparation for debates and class room discussions, and even in the writing of themes, the magazine files are in almost constant demand.

Of recent years, moreover, the shortage of paper has kept down the number of copies printed and has encouraged the repulping of used copies. During the late war, the rulings of the War Industries Board made it necessary for publishers to reduce, if not entirely to eliminate, extras, complimentary copies and reserve stock. Most American periodicals are still limiting editions closely to the number of subscribers, so that issues are frequently out of print before the next number comes from the press. Librarians find it difficult even as current subscribers to maintain complete files and often quite impossible to make up deficiencies.

The librarians of young but potentially great libraries have thus to face a two-fold problem of acquiring and preserving the great fundamental serial publications that represent the history and development of the several sciences and arts. They face a depleted market and famine

prices. More and more, they will have to be content with incomplete sets and long delays in securing the essentials of research. It will become increasingly difficult to develop really first class research libraries.

On the buying side, there is little that librarians can do to improve the situation. In local districts and within given cities, duplicates can be lessened by division of the field. The possibilities of such co-ordination have been demonstrated in Chicago where each important library has carefully defined its field and limited its purchases strictly in accordance with agreement. In this way the competition for the rarer items may be somewhat reduced.

In the case of university libraries, the situation can be bettered by agreement among university presidents and administrative officers. Librarians are helpless if each institution insists on giving instruction in every subject. Particularly in graduate work is co-operative limitation desirable. The older universities are not likely to abandon fields already well developed but it would be folly for incipient graduate schools to aim at universality. Choice must be made between excellent work, possibly pre-eminence, in a few carefully chosen fields or mediocrity in many. Co-operation is imperative among higher educational institutions if for no other reason than to meet the increasing difficulty of securing adequate library equipment.

The preservation of library material, however, is within the control of the librarian. The difficulty of acquiring or replacing periodical sets emphasizes the importance of conserving this type of material. Provision should be made to safeguard complete files for the benefit of all who use books, whether student, teacher or investigator. American librarians have gone to an extreme in making any book available to any person for any purpose. The time has come to distinguish between a freshman theme and a serious piece of research and to note the difference between an ordinary book and a volume from a rare set. In behalf of scholarship both present and future, steps should be taken more adequately to protect library resources. The following measures are offered for consideration:

1. Library files of periodicals should be strictly classed as reference material, to be kept in closed stacks and to be used as far as possible under supervision of a responsible attendant.

2. Duplicate subscription should be placed for much used periodicals, one copy for immediate use, another to preserve for future needs.

3. The use of bound magazines as text books of instruction should not be allowed. In university libraries, professors should be urged not to



assign classes to readings available only in file copies of periodicals. There are other ways of making the information available. The University of Washington Library makes a practice of mimeographing in quantity those articles which professors desire to use in large classes. In some cases a single student is asked to make an abstract for the class; in others, the professor reviews the article.

4. Another precaution both as to safety and wear is to be found in a limitation of inter-library loan privileges, now so freely and even recklessly granted. It is of doubtful wisdom to expose a rare volume to the hazards of transportation except in cases of great importance. In such cases there is the possibility of an abstract by a qualified reference librarian, or better still a transcript or photostat of the entire chapter or article desired.

## Books on Public Health

A SELECTED LIST COMPILED BY THE NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL\*

**T**HIS list contains only carefully selected books of general interest and importance in public health. Omission does not, however, mean that a book is not a worthy contribution in its particular field. No pamphlets or reprints and no books on purely medical subjects are listed. The books included have all been published within the last ten years, with one or two notable exceptions, by American authors and publishers. They are arranged under arbitrarily chosen headings, although it is realized that books under one subject may also appropriately belong under another. The books starred are those which, by the consensus of opinion, are considered to be particularly valuable and useful to workers practically engaged in the strictly health field. The list has been compiled with the advice and assistance of the National Health Library, the Conference Group on Education of the National Health Council, and the members of the National Health Council.

### ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH

American Public Health Association. Committee on Municipal Health Department Practice. Report of the committee . . . in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service. Gov. Pr. Off. 1923. \$0.50. (U. S. Public Health *Bulletin*, no. 136).

\* Armstrong, D. B. Community health: how to obtain and preserve it. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.)\*

Boyd, M. F. Practical preventive medicine. Saunders. 1923. \$4.

Broadhurst, Jean. Home and community hygiene. Lippincott. 1923. \$2.50.

Burnham, A. C. The community health problem. Macmillan. 1920. \$1.50.

Chandler, A. C. Animal parasites and human disease. Wiley. 1922. \$4.50.

Davis, M. M., Jr. and A. R. Warner. Dispensaries. Macmillan. 1918. \$2.25.

\* The offices of the National Health Council are at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, and 17th and D Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

\*\* The National Health series consists of twenty books (thirty cents each or \$6 for the set), written by leading authorities for the National Health Council and published by Funk and Wagnalls.

Davis, M. M., Jr. Immigrant health and the community. Harper. 1921. \$2.50.

Falk, I. S. Vital statistics. Saunders. 1923. \$2.50.

Fisk, E. L. Health building and life extension. Macmillan. 1923. \$3.50.

Hemenway, H. B. American public health protection. Bobbs. 1916. \$2.

Hill, H. W. The new public health. Macmillan. 1916. \$1.50.

\* Horwood, M. P. Public health surveys. Wiley. 1921. \$4.50.

\* Luckett, G. S., and H. F. Gray. The elements of public health administration. Blakiston. 1923. \$3.

MacNutt, J. S. Manual for health officers. Wiley. 1915. \$4.

\* Moore, H. H. Public health in the United States. Harper. 1923. \$4.

Morgan, Gerald. Public relief of sickness. Macmillan. 1922. \$1.50.

Overton, Frank, and W. J. Denno. The health officer. Saunders. 1919. \$5.50.

Park, W. H., ed. Public health and hygiene, by eminent authorities. Lea. \$10.

Price, G. M. Hygiene and public health. Lea. 1919. \$2.

Ravenel, M. P., ed. A half century of public health. American Public Health Association. 1921. \$5.25.

\* Rosenau, M. J. Preventive medicine and hygiene. Appleton. 1921. \$10.

\* Sedgwick, W. T. Principles of sanitary science and the public health. Macmillan. 1918. \$3.25.

\* Tobe, J. A. The quest for health. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.).

\* Vaughan, V. C. Epidemiology and public health. Mosby. 1922-23. 3v. \$27 per set.

Whipple, G. C. Vital statistics. Wiley. 1923. \$4.

Winslow, C. E. A. Evolution and significance of the modern public health campaign. Yale. 1923. \$1.50.

—Man and the microbe. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.).

### CANCER\*

Selected by the American Society for the Control of Cancer.

Childe, C. P. The control of a scourge. Dutton. 1906. \$4.

Hoffmann, F. L. The mortality from cancer throughout the world. Prudential Press. 1916.

Williams, W. R. The natural history of cancer. Wood. 1908. \$3.

\* All of these would be starred in the literature on cancer.

- Woolbach, S. B. New growths and cancer. Harvard. 1922. \$1.  
 Wood, F. C. Cancer; nature, diagnosis and cure. Funk. 1923. \$0.30. (National health ser.).

### CHILD HEALTH

This entire subject, including care of the mother and her baby, the child of pre-school age, school health work, health education, health of working children, and other allied topics is covered by the tentative "List of References on Child Health," prepared by the National Child Health Council and printed as a supplement to the April, 1923, issue of *Mother and Child*. This bibliography may be obtained from the American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. There is therefore no need for duplication here.

Attention is called, however, to the following books, which are in preparation or have been published since the above mentioned bibliography was issued:

- \* Bolt, R. A. The baby's health. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.).  
 \* Dansdill, T. Health training in schools. 3d ed. National Tuberculosis Association. 1923. \$1.  
 \* De Normandie, R. L. The expectant mother: care of her health. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (In press). (National health ser.).  
 \* Shaw, H. L. K. The young child's health. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.).  
 \* Wood, T. D. The child in school: care of its health. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.).

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

#### See also SOCIAL HYGIENE and TUBERCULOSIS

- Chapin, C. V. The sources and modes of infection. Wiley. 1912. \$3.50.  
 McLaughlin, A. J. The communicable diseases. Harper. 1923. \$3.  
 Nichols, H. J. Carriers in infectious diseases. Williams & Wilkins. 1922. \$3.

### FOODS AND NUTRITION

- Bailey, E. H. S. Food products, their source, chemistry and use. Blakiston. 1921. \$2.50.  
 Funk, Casimir. The vitamins. Williams & Wilkins. 1922. \$5.50.  
 \* Gillett, L. H. Food for health's sake: what to eat. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.).  
 Lusk, Graham. Science of nutrition. Saunders. 1917. \$6.50.  
 McCollum, E. V. The newer knowledge of nutrition. Macmillan. 1922. \$3.80.  
 Rose, M. S. Feeding the family. Macmillan. 1916. \$2.40.  
 Sherman, H. C., and S. L. Smith. Vitamins. Chemical Catalog Co. 1922. \$4.  
 Willard, Florence, and L. H. Gillett. Dietetics for high schools. Macmillan. 1920. \$1.32.  
 Wood, B. M. Food of the foreign born in relation to health. Whitcomb and Barrows. 1922. \$1.25.

### INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

- Clark, W. Health service in industry. Macmillan. 1922. \$2.  
 Collis E. L. Industrial clinic. Wood. 1920. \$3.50.  
 Frankel, L. K. and Alexander Fleisher. The human factor in industry. Macmillan. 1920. \$2.50.

- \* Frankel, L. K. Health of the worker: how to safeguard it. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.). (In press).  
 Goldmark, Josephine. Fatigue and efficiency. Russell Sage Foundation. 1912. \$2.  
 Kober, G. M. and E. R. Hayhurst, eds. Industrial health. Blakiston. 1924. \$15.  
 Mock, H. S. Industrial medicine and surgery. Saunders. 1919. \$12.  
 Price, G. M. Modern factory. Wiley. 1914. \$5.  
 Thompson, W. G. The occupational diseases. Appleton. 1914. \$7.

### LABORATORIES

- Abbott, A. C. Principles of bacteriology. Lea. 1921. \$4.  
 American Public Health Association. Standard methods of water analysis. 1923. \$1.50.  
 \* Hiss, P. H. and H. Zinsser. Bacteriology. Appleton. 1922. \$7.50.  
 \* Jordan, E. O. General bacteriology. Saunders. 1921. \$5.  
 Kendall, A. I. Bacteriology. Lea. 1921. \$6.  
 Park, W. H. and A. W. Williams. Pathogenic microorganisms. Lea. 1917. \$6.50.  
 Prescott, S. C. and C. E. A. Winslow. Elements of water bacteriology. Wiley. 1913. \$2.25.  
 \* Stitt, E. R. Practical bacteriology. Blakiston. 1918. \$4.  
 Whipple, G. C. The microscopy of drinking water. Wiley. 1914. \$4.25.

### MENTAL HYGIENE

- Beers, C. W. A mind that found itself. Doubleday. 1923. \$1.90.  
 Goddard, H. H. Psychology of the normal and subnormal. Dodd. 1919. \$5.  
 Hart, Bernard. Psychology of insanity. Putnam. 1912. \$1.  
 Jackson, J. A., and H. M. Salisbury. Outwitting our nerves: a primer of psychotherapy. Century. 1921. \$2.50.  
 May, J. V. Mental disease, a public health problem. Badger. 1922. \$5.  
 Miller, H. C. The new psychology and the teacher. Seltzer. 1922. \$1.60.  
 Southard, E. E., and M. C. Jarrett. The kingdom of evils. Macmillan. 1922. \$5.50.  
 Wells, F. L. Mental adjustments. Appleton. 1917. \$2.75.  
 White, W. A. Outlines of psychiatry. Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Co. 1918. \$4.  
 — The mental hygiene of childhood. Little. 1919. \$1.75.  
 — Principles of mental hygiene. Macmillan. 1917. \$2.75.  
 \* Williams, F. E. Your mind and you: mental health. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.). (In press).

### PERSONAL HYGIENE

- Broadhurst, Jean. How we resist disease. Lippincott. 1923. \$2.50.  
 \* Cabot, R. C. A layman's handbook of medicine. Houghton. 1916. \$3.  
 Chapin, C. V. How to avoid infection. Harvard. 1917. \$0.50.  
 Chapin, H. D. Health first, the fine art of living. Century Pub. Co. 1917. \$1.50.  
 Fisher, Irving and E. L. Fisk. How to live. Funk. 1922. \$1.50.  
 Fones, A. C. Mouth hygiene. Lea. 1921. \$5.  
 \* Hart, T. S. Taking care of your heart. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.). (In press).

- Head, Joseph. *Everyday mouth hygiene*. Saunders. 1920. \$1.
- Hood, M. G. *For girls and the mothers of girls*. Bobbs. 1914. \$1.50.
- Hough, Theodore, and W. T. Sedgwick. *The human mechanism*. Ginn. 1918. \$2.40.
- \* Howell, W. H. *The human machine: how your body functions*. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.). (In press).
- Lee, R. I. *Health and disease*. Little. 1917. \$2.50.
- \* McLaughlin, A. J. *Personal hygiene: the rules for right living*. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.).
- \* Meanes, L. L. *Exercises for health*. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.). (In press).
- Moore, H. H. *Keeping in condition*. Macmillan. 1919. \$1.20.
- Pyle, W. L. *Personal hygiene*. Saunders. 1917. \$3.
- Turner, C. E. *Hygiene, dental and general*. Mosby. 1920. \$4.
- Williams, J. F. *Healthful living*. Macmillan. 1920. \$1.40.
- *Personal hygiene applied*. Saunders. 1922. \$2.50.
- \* Winslow, C. E. A. *Healthy living*. Charles E. Merrill Co. 1920. Book I, \$0.76; book II, \$1.04.
- Women's Foundation for Health. *A hand book on positive health*. American Medical Association. 1923. \$1.25.

## PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING \*

- Brainard, A. M. *The organization of public health nursing*. Macmillan. 1919. \$1.50.
- Committee for the Study of Nursing Education. *Nursing and nursing education in the United States*. Macmillan. 1923. \$2.
- Delano, J. A. *American Red Cross textbook on home hygiene and care of the sick*. Blakiston. 1918. \$1.25.
- Dock, Lavinia, and others. *History of American Red Cross nursing*. Macmillan. 1922. \$5.
- \* Gardner, M. S. *Public health nursing*. Macmillan. 1918. \$2.50. (New ed. in press.)
- Hill, H. W. *Sanitation for public health nurses*. Macmillan. 1919. \$1.50.
- \* Noyes, C. D. *Home care of the sick*. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.). (In press).
- Struthers, L. R. *The school nurse*. Putnam. 1917. \$1.75.
- Wright, F. S. *Industrial nursing*. Macmillan. 1919. \$1.50.

## SANITARY ENGINEERING

- Babbitt, H. E. *Sewerage and sewage treatment*. Wiley. 1922. \$5.
- Flinn, A. D., and others. *Waterworks handbook*. McGraw. 1916. \$6.
- Folwell, A. *Water supply engineering*. Wiley. 1917. \$4.
- Fuller, G. W. *Sewage disposal*. McGraw. 1912. \$7.
- Hardenburg, W. E. *Mosquito eradication*. McGraw. 1922. \$3.
- Heineman, P. G. *Milk*. Saunders. 1919. \$7.
- Hering, Rudolph. *Collection and disposal of municipal refuse*. McGraw. 1921. \$7.
- \* Kinnicutt, L. P., and others. *Sewage disposal*. Wiley. 1919. \$5.
- Merriman, Mansfield. *Elements of sanitary engineering*. Wiley. 1918. \$2.50.

\* The National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, will furnish additional lists on request.

Metcalf, Leonard, and H. P. Eddy. *American sewerage practice*. 3 v. McGraw. 1916. v. 1, \$6; v. 2, \$5; v. 3, \$7.

New York (State) Commission on Ventilation. *Ventilation; report*; C. E. A. Winslow, chairman, T. Palmer, chief of investigating staff. Dutton. 1923. \$15.

Pierce, W. D. *Sanitary entomology*. Badger. 1921. \$10.

Turneure, F. E. and H. L. Russell. *Public water supplies*. Wiley. 1908. \$6.

## SOCIAL HYGIENE

Addams, Jane. *A new conscience and an ancient evil*. Macmillan. 1914. \$1.50.

\* Bigelow, M. A. *Adolescence: educational and hygienic problems*. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.). (In press).

— *Sex education*. Macmillan. 1918. \$1.60.

Flexner, Abraham. *Prostitution in Europe*. Century. 1914. \$2.50.

Galloway, T. W. *Sex factor in human life*. American Social Hygiene Association. 1921. \$1.25.

\* — *Love and marriage: normal sex relations*. Funk. 1924. \$0.30. (National health ser.). (In press).

Gruenberg, B. C. *High schools and sex education*. U. S. Public Health Service. 1922. \$50.

— *Parents and sex education*. For parents of children under school age. American Social Hygiene Association. 1923. \$1.

March, Norah. *Towards racial health*. Dutton. 1919. \$2.50.

Royden, A. M. *Sex and common sense*. Putnam. 1922. \$2.50.

Smith, N. M. *The three gifts of life*. Dodd. 1914. \$1.

\* Snow, W. F. *Venereal diseases: their medical, nursing and community aspects*. Funk. 1924. \$30. (National health ser.). (In press).

Stokes, J. H. *The third great plague*. Saunders. 1917. \$2.50.

Vedder, E. B. *Syphilis and public health*. Lea. 1918. \$3.

What to read on social hygiene. American Social Hygiene Association.

Woolston, H. B. *Prostitution in the United States*. Century. 1921. \$2.50.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Brown, Lawrason. *Rules for recovery from pulmonary tuberculosis*. Lea. 1923. \$1.50.

Hawes, J. B., 2nd. *Tuberculosis and the community*. Lea. 1922. \$1.75.

\* Jacobs, P. P. *The tuberculosis worker*. Williams and Wilkins. 1923. \$3.

King, D. M. *The battle with tuberculosis and how to win it*. Lippincott. 1917. \$2.

Knopf, S. A. *History of the National Tuberculosis Association*. Macmillan. 1922. \$4.50.

National Tuberculosis Association. *Directory of Sanatoria, hospitals, day camps and preventoria for the treatment of tuberculosis in the United States*. 1923. \$1.

Otis, E. O. *Pulmonary tuberculosis: a handbook for students and practitioners*. W. M. Leonard Co. 1920. \$3.50.

Trudeau, E. L. *An autobiography*. Doubleday. 1919. \$4.

\* Williams, L. R. *Tuberculosis: nature, prevention and cure*. Funk. 1924. \$30. (National health ser.).

## BOOK SELLING SERVICES

Several of the members of the National Health Council maintain at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, book selling departments,

thru which books can be quickly obtained with a minimum of trouble and expense. They are:

American Public Health Association. Any book in this bibliography may be purchased from the book department of this association, or a number of books may be secured thru one order. This service also includes looking up titles and publishers when the purchaser has only partial information.

American Social Hygiene Association. This organization handles the sales not only of its own books but others on social hygiene.

National Tuberculosis Association. Books on tuberculosis and other health subjects may be purchased thru the *Journal of Outdoor Life* of this association.

All three of these book departments handle the National Health Series.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

*American Journal of Public Health*. Monthly. American Public Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. \$5.00 a year.

*American Review of Tuberculosis*. Monthly. National Tuberculosis Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. \$2; \$3 to non-members.

*Child Health Magazine*. American Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. \$5; \$3 to libraries; \$2 to teachers and social workers.

*Hygeia*. Monthly. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. \$3.

*Journal of Industrial Hygiene*. Monthly. Macmillan, 64 Fifth Avenue, New York City. \$5.

*Journal of Social Hygiene*. Monthly. American Social Hygiene Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. \$3.

*Journal of the Outdoor Life*. Monthly. National Tuberculosis Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. \$1.50.

*Mental Hygiene*. Quarterly. National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. \$2.

*Monthly Digest*. Monthly. National Health Council, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. \$1.

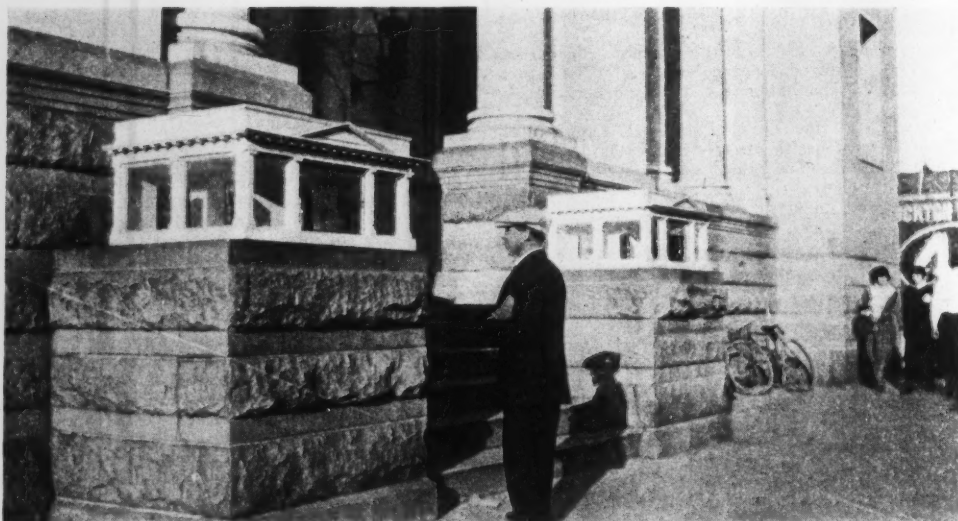
*Nation's Health*. Monthly. Modern Hospital Company, 22 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Illinois. \$3.

*Public Health Nurse*. Monthly. National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. \$2.

*Public Health Reports*. Weekly. U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

*Survey*. Twice a month. Survey Associates, 112 East 19th Street, New York City. \$5.

## Stockton's New Book Display Cases



SOME TIME AGO WE SHOWED THE STOCKTON (CALIF.) PUBLIC LIBRARY'S TEMPORARY DISPLAY CASES WHICH HAVE PROVED SO SUCCESSFUL THAT THE LIBRARY HAS HAD MADE NEW WEATHERPROOF CASES DESIGNED IN HARMONY WITH THE FACADE OF THE BUILDING. IN STOCKTON'S EXPERIENCE THE PAID AD AND OTHER NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY, POSTERS, MOVIE SLIDES AND TALKS ALL MAKE LESS APPEAL THAN THE DISPLAY OF THE BOOK ITSELF



# Public Library Reports and the Law—IV

By LUCIUS H. CANNON

Librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the St. Louis Public Library

*Continued from THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for November 15.*

## XIV.

THE persecutions that the Friends, or Quakers suffered in England and in the American Colonies because of their mode of worship, strengthened them in their discipline and in their determination to have freedom of worship as a fundamental principle of government. Wherever their numerical strength was sufficient to make its influence felt toleration of general religious beliefs was incorporated in the laws.

Traces of Quaker ancestry of the civil government of Pennsylvania may be found in its fundamental laws. Not alone in its constitution, in the declaration of the rights of its people to worship in accordance with the dictates of their consciences, which declaration is not peculiar to Pennsylvania, nor in the right, in taking oath, to "affirm," but also in its laws. Among others, those laws establishing libraries.

The law says that any municipality may make an appropriation "to establish or maintain, or both, a free public nonsectarian library, etc." And again: "Whenever there is in any municipality a free, public, nonsectarian library which is open to the use of all the residents thereof, no new library shall be established, etc." The libraries shall be forever and in all cases nonsectarian.

In addition to the usual statistical statement, the free, public library report shall contain "such other information and suggestions as may seem desirable."

Laws are not always framed with a nice discrimination of the meaning of the words of which they are composed. In the nature of the lawmakers' work, of the personal demands made upon lawmakers, of their limited time, of the unmerited criticism to which they are subjected, it is unreasonable to expect, in addition to all other requirements, that they shall understand the classification, derivation and various modification of words.

But in this Pennsylvania law, the lawmaker chose, either consciously, or unconsciously, a happy word, "desirable," to express the "other" contents of the library's report. The law directs that, in addition to these statistics, the report shall contain "suggestions and information" that will be desired,—that is, that will be sought after, that the public will be hungry

for, and that only the librarian, with his superior opportunities,—his mental perspective, his perspicuity, his ready grasp of facts, his inherent, universal cleverness may give.

This is undeniably a great opportunity for a librarian. A command in the law couched in the enticing, irresistible terms of an invitation!

"Give something," the law, in effect, says, "of the enthusiasm of your work that may inspire to impersonal action, that may stimulate mental desire, spiritual longing and civic ideal." These are indeed desirable.

## XV.

The night is advancing. We will draw our curtains and dim our lights as tho it were the Middle Ages, and we were subjected to the observance of curfew law. Our motive is to avoid recognition. We desire to hide our presence, as we pass, from the observation of Vermont and Virginia. Time will not permit us, in these instances, to pause. We are not neglecting these great states, nor holding them in slighting regard. They are enshrined in our hearts' dear memories.

As we passed thru Massachusetts we were stopped and accosted by a stranger, who proved to be a friend. He called our attention to a remarkable instance of the value of library reports. The first board of trustees of Boston Public Library was formed in 1852. This board contained Edward Everett and George Ticknor, both of whom engaged their distinguished talents upon making a report on the objects to be attained by establishing a public library, and how to bring it about. The report was written. It is said to be a classic. The object for which it was written was attained. For the report happened to fall into the hands of Joshua Bates, a Massachusetts boy, who thru earnest struggles became one of the great bankers of the world and was located in London at the time. Mr. Bates gave \$100,000 to the Public Library of Boston. Few authors of "best sellers" could financially do better than this. None has used his royalties to better advantage.

We are again speeding on our journey. With one exception, however, we leave the east to end our journey in the land of real promise—the unconquered and unconquerable West.

During our lone journey westward we shall



have opportunity to comment and quote, and generally to look over some of the field and to discuss with wise prejudice problems of more or less relevancy.

We were thinking about the great advantages that the report offers for the librarian to talk directly to his people, to advertise the library, when we were stopped in Massachusetts. That remarkable Boston library report not only demonstrated that thru these reports the libraries may be made the beneficiaries of generous donations and legacies, but it also demonstrated our contention that library reports may be made with little additional effort, contributions to literature.

Mr. Edwin W. Gaillard, over twenty years ago, had something to say on this question which seems to us worth while quoting. "The essentials are neither facts nor figures; they are, that the librarian must put himself bodily into his report, with all his strength and vitality. The keynote must be interest."

As we ride along we fall to philosophizing on society and custom. It is a fact that we are inclined to favor those societies whose contact is courteous, whose members have good manners, and are not without some knowledge of conventional etiquette; whose dress is seasonable and correct. In short, those whose training have made them wisely worldly, and while not slaves to conventions, respectful to those amenities that have softened the intercourse of man with man.

No more and no less could be asked of library reports, than that their contents should not only include something that will appeal to the thoughtful, the refined, the cultured, but that their dress should be in good taste, to be accepted in this mental society, neither cheap and unattractive, nor garish and offensive.

Another comment. Do not be ashamed of the state in which you live. Be certain that the title page, cover, and the beginning of the report bear the name of the library, city and state. If it is Salem, and you fail to give the state, do not be offended if the recipients of your reports suppose it is from Arkansas. They have friends there, and while they may have heard of the Salem witches, there are twenty-seven Salems in the United States with which to conjecture. The same may be said of Springfield. There are twenty-four places of that name in the United States; but the name of Abraham Lincoln, and the location of a state capitol have made a smaller city more famous than the metropolis of western Massachusetts. To anyone who receives the reports of cities other than his own, this comment on the "perfectly obvious," is neither trivial nor useless.

We were halted in Indiana by a messenger

from Michigan. We were told that we had given the law creating the Michigan state board of library commissioners, and that the board was abolished by an act of the legislature of 1921. The duties formerly performed by that board were generously assigned to the state librarian to perform.

In Illinois we were again interrupted and handed a law, that has the peculiarity of applying only to two libraries—two of the greatest libraries, excepting the Chicago Public Library, in the state. We quote from the law as follows:

Section 1. That whenever property, real or personal, has heretofore been or shall be devised or bequeathed by last will and testament, or granted, conveyed, or donated by deed or other instrument, to trustees, to be applied by them to the foundation and establishment in any of the cities, villages, and towns of this State of a free public library, it shall be lawful, when not otherwise provided in said will or other instrument of gift, for the acting trustees in any such case, in order to promote the better establishment, maintenance, and management of such library, to cause to be formed a corporation under the provisions of this Act, with the rights, powers, and privileges hereinafter provided for.

Section 4. . . . The trustees, managers, or directors of such corporation shall, in the month of January in each year, cause to be made a report to the governor of the state, for the year ending on the 31st day of December preceding of the condition of the library and of the funds and other property of the corporation, showing the assets and investments of such corporation in detail. (Approved June 17, 1891.)

The public library reports of Utah are to be made on or before the second Monday in June to the city council, and must contain information and suggestions that may be "of general interest." The county public libraries report to the county commissioners and the state board of education. In commenting on the counties and county libraries of Texas in the extended manner in which we have done (owing to the great county areas), we do not wish to give an erroneous impression that these libraries originated, in the United States, in Texas. Ohio claims to be the first state, and Wisconsin the second to inaugurate these laws. The county libraries of Ohio were supported by county taxation at the start, over twenty-five years ago. The British law however precedes all of these.

In the state of Washington the public library trustees "shall make an annual report at the close of each year to the city council or the proper body authorized to levy and collect taxes." But the trustees are admonished not to incur any debt in printing the report unless there is sufficient money in the library fund to cover it.

The public library boards of West Virginia, reporting July 1st, and the county library boards of Wyoming reporting at the end of the year to county commissioners, among other enumerated

headings, are to report "information of general interest and 'facts of public interest.'"

In Wisconsin in the cities of the first class, which means Milwaukee only, the trustees of the public libraries and public museums report to the common council on the first day of March in each year for the year ending December 31st, statistics and such other information "as they may deem important." Cities of the second, third and fourth class report to the common council and to the state library commission. The treasurer of the library board is required to send a copy of the annual report to the state commissioner of banking.

#### NEW YORK

(Continued from L. J., Nov. 15, 1923, p. 956)

Section 1119. By majority vote at any election or at a meeting of the electors, duly held, any municipality or district or by three-fourths vote of its council any city, or any library or any designated branch thereof if so authorized by such vote of a municipality, district or council, or any combination of such voting bodies, may accept gifts, grants, devises or bequests for library purposes or for kindred affiliated educational, social and civic agencies on condition that a specified annual appropriation shall thereafter be made for the maintenance of a library or branches thereof, or of such kindred affiliated agencies, by the municipality or district or combination so authorizing such acceptance, or upon such other conditions as may be stipulated in the terms of the gift. Such acceptance when approved by the regents of the university under seal and recorded in its book of charters shall be a binding contract, and such municipality or district shall levy and collect yearly in the manner prescribed for other taxes the amount stipulated and shall maintain any so accepted gift, grant, devise or bequest intact and make good any impairment thereof, and shall comply with all other conditions set forth in the stated terms of the gift.—New York: Laws, 1921, v. 2, chap. 385, p. 1204.

Section 1126. Every museum or library, other than a school library, which enjoys any exemption from taxation or receives state aid or other privilege not usually accorded to business corporations shall make the report required by section fifty-eight of this chapter, and such report shall relieve the institution from making any report now required by statute or charter to be made to the legislature or to any department, court or other authority of the state. These reports shall be summarized and transmitted to the legislature by the regents with the annual reports of the university.—New York: Laws, 1921, v. 2, chap. 385, p. 1206.

Albany. Section 9. . . . The said [library] board of trustees shall make an annual report of its proceedings and transactions for each year including a full and detailed statement of its revenues and expenses, to the regents and to the mayor and board of estimate and apportionment of the city of Albany.—New York: Laws, 1927, p. 579-582.

Brooklyn. Chapter 272. The said corporation [known as the Brooklyn Public Library, Laws 1902, Chapter 606; Laws, 1903, chapter 500] shall make and publish an annual report in detail of its proceedings and transactions for each year, including a full and detailed statement of its revenues and expenses, and it shall furnish copies thereof to the board of estimate and apportionment of the city of New York.—New York: Laws, 1910, v. 1, p. 487.

New York City. Article 18. Section 260. Libraries

in New York City may agree to consolidate with other like corporations. Any corporations heretofore or hereafter organized under any general or special laws of this state as a library company, or for the purpose of carrying on any library in the City of New York, may be consolidated with any other corporation or corporations, organized for the same or similar purpose under any general or special law of this state, into a single corporation in the manner following: The respective boards of directors or trustees of said corporations may enter into and make an agreement for the consolidation of said corporations, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, the mode of carrying the same into effect, the name of the new corporation, the number of trustees thereof, not less than five or more than twenty-five, and the names of the trustees who shall manage the concerns of the new corporation for the first year, and until others shall be elected in their places. If either of the corporations so consolidating shall be a stock company, then the said agreement may either provide that the new corporation shall have no stock or may prescribe the amount of capital of the new corporation and the number of shares of stock into which the same is to be divided, which capital shall not be larger in amount than the fair aggregate value of the property, franchises and rights of the several corporations thus to be consolidated, and the manner of distributing such capital among such consolidated corporations, or the holders of the stock of the same with such other particulars as they may deem necessary.—New York: Consolidated Laws, 1918, v. 5, p. 5240.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Section 4011. The board of directors [appointed by the board of education, or school board of the city, town, or village,] shall make an annual report on July first of each year to the said board of education or school board or board of supervisors stating the condition of the library and property, the various sums of money received from all sources, and how much money has been expended and for what purpose, the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase or gift during the year, the number lost and loaned out, the character and kind of books contained in the library, with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest and a copy of said report shall be filed with the city council or township board and the state library commission. [North Dakota: Compiled Laws, 1913, v. 1, p. 982.]

#### OHIO

Section 283. A public officer or employer who refuses or neglects to keep the accounts of his office in the form prescribed, or make the reports required by the bureau of inspection and supervision, shall be removed from office on hearing before the proper authority.

Section 284. The bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices shall examine each public office. Such examination of township, village and school district offices shall be made at least once in every two years and all other examinations shall be made at least once a year, except that the offices of justices of the peace shall be examined at such times as the bureau shall determine. On examination, inquiry shall be made into the methods, accuracy and legality of the accounts, records, files and reports of the office, whether the laws' ordinances and orders pertaining to the office have been observed, and whether the requirements of the bureau have been complied with. [Ohio: General Code, 1921, p. 55.]

Section 793. Upon request of the library trustees of a public library, or a person interested in establishing a public library, the board of library commissioners

shall furnish such advice and information as may be practicable concerning the organization, maintenance and administration of such library.

Section 794. The state board of library commissioners may appoint a library organizer, who shall have office room in or near the state library. The library organizer shall keep informed of the condition, scope and methods of the various public libraries of the state, visit them as occasion may require, furnish advice and information when requested as provided in the preceding section, and, as far as practicable, assist in promoting and establishing new public libraries. At the close of each fiscal year he shall make a report to the board of the general conditions in the state relative to public libraries. [Ohio: General Code, 1921, p. 205.]

Section 2976-16. On the first day of January of each year such board of trustees [of county libraries] shall make a full detailed statement and report of all moneys collected and expended and of all transactions had during the previous year. Said report shall be made in writing to the board of county commissioners. [Ohio General Code, 1921, p. 799.]

Section 4019. The council of each city may levy and collect a tax not to exceed one mill on each dollar of the taxable property of the municipality each year and pay it to a private corporation or association maintaining and furnishing a free public library for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality. Without change or interference in the organization of such corporation or association, the council shall require the treasurer of such corporation or association to make an annual financial report, setting forth all the money and property which have come into its hands during the preceding year, and the disposition thereof, together with recommendation as to its future necessities. [Ohio General Code, 1921, p. 1059.]

#### OKLAHOMA

Section 9513. . . . The [state] librarian shall, on or before the first Monday in each year, report to the governor the condition of the library, stating the number of volumes contained therein, the number of volumes purchased during the year and the cost thereof, the number of volumes received by donation, the number of volumes injured and not returned, if any, and the amount received in compensation therefor, and such further information as may be deemed by him or the board of directors desirable.—Oklahoma: Compiled Statutes, 1921, v. 2, p. 3139.

Section 9535. The said board of directors [of a city public library] shall make on or before the first day of April in each year an annual report to the city council, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of March of that year; the various sums of money received from the library fund, and other sources, and how such moneys have been expended and for what purposes; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of persons attending; the number of books loaned out; and the general character and kind of such books, with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest.—Oklahoma: Compiled Statutes, 1921, v. 2, p. 3144.

Section 10661. The [library] commission shall make an annual report, on or before the first Wednesday in January in each year to the legislature, when that body shall be in session any such year, and when it is not in session any one year the report shall be made to the governor, who shall cause the same to be published, and shall also communicate a copy to the next legislature. Such reports shall state library conditions and progress in Oklahoma, and shall contain an itemized

statement of the expenses of the commission.—Oklahoma: Compiled Statutes, 1921, v. 2, p. 3487.

#### OREGON

Section 5509. On or before the first day of January of each year, every public library board in the state of Oregon shall make report to the body maintaining such library and to the trustees of the state library stating the condition of their trust, the various sums of money received from the library funds, and all other sources, how much money has been expended, the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added during the year, the number lost or missing, the number of books loaned out and the general character of such books, the number of registered borrowers within each of the taxing districts which unite to support such library, with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. [Oregon: Laws, 1920, p. 2262-2263.]

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Section 5353. The librarians or trustees of all public school libraries, established or maintained under this act, shall make to the State Librarian and to the Superintendent of Public Instruction reports thereof at such times and in such manner as they may request.—Pennsylvania: Compiled Statutes, 1920, p. 490.

Section 13763. Any municipality may make appropriations to establish or maintain, or both, a free public nonsectarian library for the use of the residents of such municipality. The appropriations for maintenance shall not exceed two mills on the dollar on all taxable property, annually. Special taxes for these purposes may be levied on the taxable property of the municipality, or the same may be levied and collected with the general taxes.—Pennsylvania: Compiled Statutes, 1920, p. 1354.

Section 13776. . . . The Board of [free] library directors . . . shall make an annual report to the proper municipal authorities. . . .

Section 13777. The annual report required by the last preceding section shall cover the fiscal year of the municipality. Said report shall contain an itemized statement of all receipts from whatever source and expenditures, and shall show the condition of the library and any branches thereof; the number of volumes, maps, pamphlets, and other material; the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise; the number lost or withdrawn; the number of registered borrowers and readers; a classified statement of the circulation of material, with such other information and suggestions as may seem desirable. A copy of each report made to the municipal authorities shall be sent to the State Free Library Commission.—Pennsylvania: Compiled Statutes, 1920, p. 1355.

Section 13781. Whenever there is in any municipality a free, public, nonsectarian library which is open to the use of all the residents thereof, no new library shall be there established under the provisions of this act, but all public aid hereby authorized shall be given to such existing library, under proper agreement, to enable it to meet as far as possible the needs of such residents: Provided, however, that wherever there may be, at the time of the passage of this act, two or more such libraries receiving aid from the same municipality, the appropriation authorized by this act shall be divided between said libraries according to the terms of an agreement previously entered into, between said libraries.—Pennsylvania: Compiled Statutes, 1920, p. 1355.

Section 13802. . . . He [the state librarian] shall, annually in the month of December, make a report, to the Governor, submitting such information as it may be proper to present, together with a report of the number of volumes in the library and the num-



be of publications and volumes received thru exchange, by donation, purchase, or otherwise. He shall append to his report a statement of his accounts.—Pennsylvania: Compiled Statutes. 1920. p. 1357.

Section 13822. The library extension division, subject to the supervision of the state librarian and director of the museum shall be under the immediate charge of a chief of the division. . . . The chief of the library extension division shall perform such duties as the state librarian and director of the museum shall direct.—Pennsylvania: Compiled Statutes. 1920. p. 1358.

Section 13824. The library extension division shall give advice and counsel to all free libraries in the state, and to all communities which may propose to establish free libraries, in the selection of books, cataloging and other details of library management, and as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries. The library extension division shall have general powers of supervision and inspection over free libraries, and the right of requiring reports in

such manner as it may deem proper.—Pennsylvania: Compiled Statutes. 1920. p. 1358.

*Philadelphia*

Chapter 53. Section 8. That said board or commission [Free Library Board of Trustees] shall make on or before the last Monday in October of each year, a report to the councils of such cities, stating the condition of their library and of the branch or branches, if any, on the thirtieth day of September of that year, the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources and how such moneys have been expended and for what purposes, the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase, gift or otherwise during the year, the number lost or missing, the number of registered readers, the number of books loaned out and the general character and kind of such books, with other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest.—Pennsylvania: Public Laws, 1895. p. 171; Digest of Laws and Ordinances Concerning Philadelphia. 1701-1904. p. 1085.

*(To be continued)*

## What the Temporary Library Training Board Is Doing

THE A. L. A. Temporary Library Training Board is seeking suggestions and advice from all who are interested in education for librarianship and also from authorities on training for other professions.

It has recently held four meetings, two of which were for the consideration of details and routine, and two to which were invited members of the Association of American Library Schools, representatives of various library agencies and other librarians who were in attendance at the Mid-Winter Meetings. The open meetings were held the morning and afternoon of January 3. At the first session Dr. Learned of the Carnegie Foundation spoke informally on the organization and re-organization of the facilities and machinery for the diffusion of knowledge. He was followed by Dr. N. P. Colwell, secretary of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, who, in drawing the analogy between the problem now confronting the A. L. A. and that before the American Medical Association at the time the Council on Medical Education was formed, spoke in detail of the difficulties attending the standardization of medical education. He said in part, "Where there is no legal body in the country to effect standardization, this work becomes the duty of the Association having to do with the educational subject. You know the things necessary in connection with libraries; therefore, so long as there is no legal body, the responsibility is yours."

The Council on Medical Education established, at the beginning, two standards: one was sufficiently low for everyone to come to in comparatively short time; and the other, a standard higher than the one immediately

recommended, but even so, not as high as that in effect in some other countries. The entire movement was voluntary. In making the classification of schools, the Council considered reports from state licensing boards, announcements and reports from medical schools and information secured from inspection of schools.

"The first inspection," continued Dr. Colwell, "was made in the winter of 1906 and 1907, and our first classification was brought out in 1907. Medical Schools were divided according to this classification as follows: those above 70 per cent, class A; those between 50 and 70 per cent, class B; and those below 50 per cent, class C; and we started out without any idea of measurement other than certain items which were arbitrarily picked, like entrance requirements, number of teachers, the number of laboratories and laboratory instructors, hospitals, buildings, and libraries."

Other classifications have been made since then and the advancement of schools to higher grades has been so rapid as to eliminate anxiety as to definite and ultimate results.

The manner of the creation of the Council of the American Medical Association Dr. Colwell considered as having been of primary importance in the success of the work. It was democratic and, from the first, members were men of the highest standing in medical education.

Dr. Colwell emphasized the value of the personnel records kept by the Council. It now receives reports on students as they are admitted to the medical colleges, and has full information about bona fide students or graduates. In other words, it follows the man right thru his course, and is in a position to endorse him if anything has happened to the records in the

school from which he came. The same rules and same standards are applied to all alike.

The schools were graded on ten points at first arbitrarily selected with the consideration of the most essential needs, and with the effort to define bases which could be applied to all schools alike. Dr. Colwell emphasized strongly the need of inspection. He does not think that the raising of standards of medical training had much to do with the cutting short the supply of practitioners in rural and less remunerative territories. He referred to Dr. Flexner's report to the Carnegie Foundation which argued that lower standards will not increase the supply of doctors for rural communities.

In standardizing entrance requirements for medical courses the American Association of Universities' list, prepared for the Carnegie Foundation, was one of the standard lists, as were also the lists drawn up by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and later by the Southern Association. The North Central Association, the Southern Association, the Middle and Maryland Association and one on the Pacific Coast, all have established commissions for the purpose of bringing out lists of approved institutions.

In a discussion of salaries and standards for determining the qualifications of full time teachers in accredited medical schools, it was stated that "at first anyone who would qualify as a professor received from \$1,800 to \$2,500; such salaries now range from \$3,500 to \$6,000."

The report of Dr. Flexner to the Carnegie Foundation which resulted in the raising of the standards helped very materially in stimulating endowments from individuals for the support of the schools.

In conclusion, Dr. Colwell drew attention to the importance of close correlation between the theoretical or instructional work of the school and its laboratory or practical work.

Following Dr. Colwell's address, James I. Wyer said: "Mr. Chairman, if we are on the point of adjourning, it seems to me that there is a word that ought to be said. This session to me has been worth coming half across the continent. We are under obligations particularly to the two gentlemen outside our own ranks. We have enjoyed Dr. Learned's friendliness, and more than that, we have appreciated the earnestness and sincerity with which he has considered our problems. We have enjoyed and profited greatly by these graphic recitals, showing the experience of professional organizations akin to our own. We have profited most of all by the wealth of information that has come so freely on points we have raised. I am not going to propose a formal vote of thanks; I merely want

to express, and I am sure that I express it for all who are here, our obligation and our gratitude."

### Books for Japanese Libraries

THE representative of the *Osaka Mainichi* and the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi*, Mr. Kiyoshi K. Kawakami, 1906 Biltmore Street, Washington, D. C., has been entrusted by Professor Takayanagi with the care of American donations towards the replenishing of Japanese libraries.

Mr. Kawakami reports that a considerable amount of material has already been offered as a result of the appeal made to America. All the U. S. Government Departments are sending their respective publications and the Library of Congress in addition is donating such duplicates as may be of service. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce has contributed \$1,000 for the purchase of law books; Mr. J. P. Morgan \$5,000 for books on English literature, and some private individuals have made donations from their collections.

Many Universities are sending books and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is making an appeal to others. Dr. David Starr Jordan and Dr. J. Franklin Jameson are urging scientific organizations to donate their publications. The American Law Schools Association has passed a resolution to donate complete sets of law publications of all the leading law schools, and the American Sociological Society, the National Municipal League of New York, American Geographical Society, the Institute of Social and Religious Research have donated complete sets of their publications.

Japanese steamship agencies have agreed to carry donated books free of charge. Shipments of books should be made to any of the following agencies according to the location of the consigner: Mr. Aneha, Care of the Hopkins Company, 18 Old Slip, New York City; Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 557 Market Street, San Francisco, California; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.; Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Care Steel Steamship Company, Whitney Building, New Orleans, La.

Mr. Kawakami will also take care of books intended for the Meiji University, which has made a separate appeal and books intended for this institution may also be shipped via the four steamship agencies above named.

At a recent meeting of the A. L. A. Executive Board Trustees of the American Library in Paris to serve for one year were appointed as follows: C. L. Seeger, Louis V. Benet, Judge W. V. R. Berry, Miss Anne Morgan and Henry Bedford.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1924



IT is a good wind that blows nobody any ill, and a dark lining may sometimes burst from a silver cloud. Economy and reorganization should normally produce efficiency, but occasionally they do incidental harm and the library interest just now suffers discouragement in governmental relations. President Coolidge stands firmly for the budget and retrenchment, which are good and necessary for the country. But many government salaries are too low and appropriations insufficient. The Librarian of Congress is worth twice the inadequate salary which he gets and the work of the Library is seriously cramped by lack of means. Municipal budgets are giving many public libraries less means for the increased service the public demands, and this is especially true thruout Greater New York. The reclassification scheme at Washington, which recognizes as professional only experts engaged in scientific and like research, has classified library work as clerical, an allocation not agreeable to members of the library profession, tho explicable on technical grounds, and an endeavor is being made at Washington to remedy this misfit. In his comprehensive and admirable report on library legislation in 1923, a special feature of the previous JOURNAL, Mr. Yust takes note of the tendency to submerge or reshape library commissions under the departments into which many of the states are reorganizing the miscellaneous and multifarious separate administrative bodies. The general principle is right and doubtless the incidental wrong will right itself sooner or later. The public service of libraries for all the people, from Washington to Podunk, should bring to them the support and rank which they deserve.

C O-ORDINATION is shown at its best in the work undertaken by the Temporary Library Training Board and the testimony that has been brought forward by such authorities as Dr. Learned and Dr. Colwell, the chief speakers at the mid-winter open meetings of the Board, shows right method in library education. The Carnegie Foundation did admirable work for medical education, not only in Dr. Flexner's report, but in stimulating medical practitioners themselves to take hold of the problem in the manner which Dr. Colwell lucidly expounded.

The process which he describes is the open road for the library profession, and the Library Training Board is starting its work in this right spirit. The comparative status and the opportunities for open discussion which it has provided for give solid ground for that advance in library training which library service requires.

IT is a pity that the work of rebuilding the University of Louvain should have been checked by shortage of funds, and it is therefore gratifying that the A. L. A. has taken hold vigorously with the purpose of inspiring its individual members to give what they can. The sum of \$5,000 is asked for, and most library people can afford to give a dollar toward the purpose, and if others do their share in proportion to salaries or savings, that sum should be raised. On the present scale of salaries, however, such a sum will mean more from librarians than from almost any other class, and it would be of especial encouragement to the Louvain authorities and committees. Let us do the best we can to raise this noble monument of world sympathy in protest against a crime which, we hope, will never be repeated. As to library affairs otherwise in Europe, it is gratifying to note that the Library School in Paris has secured as director a librarian of such standing in the profession and practical experience as Miss Mary Parsons, whom Morristown, N. J., will regretfully yield for the larger service.

THE Massachusetts Library Club, at its meeting last week, had reason both for congratulation and disappointment at the present solution of the dilemma of the State Library, which, like most libraries in more or less ancient buildings, has outgrown not its usefulness, but its facilities. An ingenuous and for the time satisfactory solution has been found by devoting unused space in the basement of the famous State House to mausoleum purposes, in President Eliot's phrase, permitting the storage there, on the modern stack system, of the less used books of the State Library, possibly with the advantage of working rooms or tables for the consultation of newspaper

files and the like. Economy being rightly the order of the day, the Massachusetts legislature is not disposed to provide for a new building, which the State Library will ultimately require. But Massachusetts should not be outdone by its sister state of Connecticut, in the provision which it has jointly made for its Supreme Court and its State Library, in the noble building which incidentally provides such ample and admirable safe deposit facilities for town and state archives that Mr. Godard has been able to gather from many important archives from colony days, and which otherwise would be in danger of destruction. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts is also in need of better quarters, and it is to be hoped that time may be taken by the forelock and plans made for a joint court and library building worthy of the old Bay State, which may be realized when financial conditions make adequate expenditure possible and desirable.

**P**ROFESSOR KENZO TAKAYANAGI has completed his work of organizing the dispatch of American contributions for the destroyed libraries in Japan and has sailed for Italy where, as well as in France and England, he will arrange similar organization before returning to Japan. He has been pleased with the evidence of American generosity, which we hope will be fulfilled to the utmost. Gifts exceeding a thousand volumes have been made from one library quarter, and with equally liberal contributions from the duplicates from other libraries, and the promised publications of historical and other publishing societies it ought

to be possible to make the American contribution approximate one hundred thousand volumes. While the University of Tokyo, which is also to some extent a general library, desires books especially in fields of university study, it welcomes other books as well, and it will be the intermediary in making a just disposition of all books sent for the other burned libraries. One of these is a people's library in Tokyo, endowed by a Japanese of wealth, and books for this library will be especially welcome. Books in other languages as well as English may properly be included in American gifts.

**T**HE language used in a recent LIBRARY JOURNAL to the effect that the Carnegie Corporation has resumed the grants for library buildings has unfortunately given rise to a false impression regarding the policy of the Corporation. We are advised that there has been no change in this matter since the action of the Board in 1917, to the effect that no new applications for the erection of library buildings would be considered, and that further allotments for the erection of library buildings would be made only in cases where correspondence had already advanced so far as to imply a decision on the merits of the case. The grant making provision for an additional branch library in Washington is not a departure from this policy, but is the result of negotiations that go back to the dedication of the main library of that city in 1903, when Mr. Carnegie expressed a desire to provide branch libraries as needed in the national capital.

## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

### A. L. A. OFFICERS FOR 1924-25 PROPOSED

**T**HE A. L. A. Nominating Committee has prepared the following ballot for officers for the year 1924-25:

*President:* H. H. B. Meyer.

*First Vice-President:* Herbert S. Hirshberg; Margaret Mann.

*Second Vice-President:* John A. Lowe, William R. Watson.

*Treasurer:* Edward D. Tweedell.

*Trustee of the Endowment Funds:* Harry A. Wheeler, President, Union Trust Company, Chicago.

*Members of the Executive Board* (two to be elected): Charles F. D. Belden, Andrew Keogh, Everett R. Perry, Frank K. Walter.

*Members of the Council* (ten to be elected): Theodora R. Brewitt, Harrison W. Craver, Asa Don Dickinson, Charles S. Greene, Clara W. Herbert, Harriet E. Howe, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., C. B. Joeckel, Earl N. Manchester, Anne Mulheron, Harriet B. Prescott, Josephine A. Rathbone, Flora B. Roberts, Mary U.

Rothrock, Edna M. Sanderson, Clarence E. Sherman, Faith E. Smith, Carl Vitz, Althea H. Warren, Ida F. Wright.

The Official Ballot will be printed and mailed to members of the Association about the middle of May. The Nominating Committee will "include on such ballot other nominations filed with the Secretary by any fifteen members of the Association at least two months before the regular meeting, provided written consent of these nominees be filed with such nominations."

### PARIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board plans for the Paris Library School submitted by Miss Bogle were approved.

The primary purpose of the school is to offer training in librarianship to a selected group of French men and women. The student enrollment

will, however, not be limited to applicants from France, though other things being equal these will have first consideration.

An organized plan for the systematic interchange between the library schools of Paris and America of those students desiring to pursue special subjects is also part of the scheme. The acceptance of the opportunity for training, as shown by the 97 applications for admittance to the Summer Course this year, demonstrates the need for such a training school.

The school will occupy rented quarters in the American Library in Paris, and while operated independently, will co-operate closely with the Library.

The School will offer a course of approximately 36 weeks divided into two semesters—and a summer course of six weeks. The School will be supervised by the Assistant Secretary but administered by a director resident in Paris. The appointment of Mary P. Parsons as director has already been reported in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The faculty will be selected to meet the special needs of a new movement in a country where educational barriers present many problems. The registrar and one or two instructors will probably be French, as will also be most of the special lecturers. The curriculum will not differ materially from that of the conventional library school in America.

It is desirable for purposes of publicity and interest that the Alumni of the American Library Schools be given an opportunity to co-operate in supporting an international scholarship; it is equally desirable that the same request be made to the Comité Américain pour les Régions Dévastées de la France Alumni and the Good Will Association. One such scholarship was given by a group of librarians to the summer school this year, and another is now under consideration by members of the Alumnae Association of one of America's best known colleges. The Indiana Library Association has pledged \$500 toward a scholarship.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE Society met on January 1 at Chicago. President Azariah S. Root presiding, and Wm. W. Bishop serving as Secretary *pro tem*.

Herman H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, read a paper by Y. O. Millington, chief of the periodical division of the Library of Congress, "Newspapers in the District of Columbia 1820-1850." President Root outlined a plan for a series of such papers to cover all the States of the Union. He had asked Mr. Millington to prepare this account of the newspapers of the District of Columbia from 1820 to 1850 as an example of method. There is no printed bibliography of newspapers cover-

ing the country as a whole for this period. Mr. Millington in his paper, and various members of the Society in the discussion which followed, called attention to the need of a bibliography of this sort, to the value of such a list, and to the difficulties of the task both general and particular. Mr. Millington based his bibliography on the newspaper collections of the Library of Congress, and particularly on its files of the *National Intelligencer* and other papers issued in Washington. It lists ninety-three papers, and is probably a very complete list of newspapers published in the District of Columbia in the period covered. The discussion was participated in by Mr. Henry, of the University of Chicago; Mr. Utley, of the Newberry; Mr. Ranck, of Grand Rapids; Mr. Meyer, and Mr. Bishop. The discussion was concerned chiefly with details of Mr. Millington's plan of work. The general scheme outlined by President Root was heartily commended. It was pointed out that certain of the larger States would probably have to be treated by districts and cities.

Captain Elbridge Colby, of Washington, D. C., had prepared a paper on "Bibliography as an Aid to Biography." This paper was read by Mr. Henry, of the University of Chicago. Captain Colby's thesis that bibliography is the firmest foundation for literary biography was illustrated by a series of interesting problems from the life and works of Thomas Holcroft. Captain Colby questioned certain claims as to translations from both French and German made by that prolific writer in various publications.

James B. Childs, of the John Crerar Library, submitted an outline of his list of bibliographical descriptions of sixteenth century books, and set forth the problem of discovering adequate records and descriptions of books published in the sixteenth century from the literature that now exists. His bibliography, which will be published in full later, covers the older and better known books and a large number of obscure and minor publications, principally histories of printing in various states and districts. The paper brought out a lively discussion emphasizing the want of any adequate bibliography of books used in European countries during the sixteenth century, and calling attention to the extreme difficulty of the task, in part at least due to the extraordinarily large mass of pamphlet material called forth by the Reformation and the Counter Reformation controversies.

Mr. Root described four different issues of the 1860 edition of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, beginning his informal talk with a quotation from Mr. Madan on the duplicity of duplicates, and instancing the eighteen different facsimiles of the *Ulster County Gazette* as a typical illustration of what may happen in reprint-

ing. Mr. Root described minutely the four different issues of 1860 of the Debates, noting their similarities and their differences, and going into the history of the various issues to determine their priority. He concluded by a caution against any hasty branding of books as duplicates without detailed and careful examination on the part of competent people.

President Root read to the meeting his letter to the Council of the Bibliographical Society in the matter of a contribution to Konrad Haebler toward the publishing of a bibliographical work which he has in progress. As the Council had ruled that the publication fund of the Bibliographical Society could not be used for this purpose, it was voted to appoint a committee to raise a fund by contributions.

WILLIAM W. BISHOP, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

THE January meeting, held on Friday, the eleventh, in the form of a round table led by Louise Keller, was devoted to a discussion of the various points in the Preliminary Report of the S. L. A. Methods Committee. It was agreed that the Council ought to assist to the utmost in the study of the findings of the Methods Committee, and to this end, the Council was authorized to form as large a local Committee as possible to do intensive work along lines presented by the S. L. A. Committee.

HELEN M. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

#### PITTSBURGH SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE Pittsburgh Special Libraries Association holds interesting meetings on the third Thursday of every month.

The November meeting was held in the medical library of the University of Pittsburgh. Jessie Callan led a round table discussion of classification schemes in use in our various libraries.

The December meeting, a social one, was held at the library of Carnegie Institute of Technology. Frances Kelley told of the American Library in Paris, and of various other French libraries with which she is familiar. Following the talk Miss Fawcett took the members to see her architectural library, which is a very interesting collection.

The meeting of January 17th was held in the library of the Bureau of Mines. The progress on the annotated list of membership was asked for, but Miss Stateler, who has this work in charge, was absent. The importance of issuing this list immediately was agreed upon. Work on the union list of periodicals will be begun in February. A draft of a letter to be sent to a

selected group of business concerns, explaining the Association and soliciting their membership, was read. A short form of this announcement will be put in a number of local publications. The meeting adjourned to attend an open meeting of the American Chemical Society, Pittsburgh Section, which was meeting in the same building, and had an interesting program on municipal problems of Pittsburgh.

ADELINE M. MACRUM, *Secretary.*

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE relation between library service and education and government was discussed at the December 7th meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association. A large audience of Washington librarians heard interesting addresses by William Mather Lewis, the new president of George Washington University, and William Tyler Page, Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives.

President Lewis asked the question: "How is George Washington University using the rich resources of the libraries of the nation's capital, and is there any way in which we can develop our relationship with these institutions?" In connection with the new building program of George Washington University, Mr. Lewis stated that consideration was being given to the large central book collection plan, and to the plan of compact departmental libraries. The second plan, he thought might be a good one in view of Washington's exceptional library facilities and he asked the advice of Washington librarians on the whole problem. He also stated that he was deeply interested in better library training facilities for Washington. At the conclusion of his address a special committee to co-operate with George Washington University was appointed, consisting of H. H. B. Meyer, Chairman; Emma V. Baldwin and Elizabeth Callen.

Mr. Page talked interestingly upon the work of Congress and during the social hour he told numerous anecdotes which were of particular interest to librarians. He spoke of his efforts to have the reports of committee hearings classed as public documents and of his efforts to build up a complete collection of such reports. He told also of the collection of party platforms extending many years back which was assembled in his office.

The President of the Association, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., who presided, announced that the Reclassification Committee had completed its specifications for library positions in the federal government and had transmitted it to the Personnel Classification Board.

MARY F. CARPENTER, *Secretary.*



## CINCINNATI LIBRARIANS CLUB

THE first meeting of the Club for Librarians of Cincinnati and its vicinity, was held at the Kindergarten Training School on the evening of January 4th. The meeting was social entirely and the seventy librarians who attended wearing colored caps in a spirit of Twelfth Night, had a merry evening. The Committee for the next meeting consists of Eva Kyte from the General Hospital library, Alma Schulze from the Public Library, Stella Hier from the Woodward High School Library, Miss Roberta Gibson from Van Wormer Library, and the Secretary, Eleanor Wilby from the Public Library.

## COLLEGE LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

COLLEGE Librarians of the Middle West held a conference at Chicago, on December 31, with Rev. J. F. Lyons, Librarian of McCormick Theological Seminary, presiding. Professor Azariah S. Root, of Oberlin College, spoke on staff meetings, emphasizing the fact that these offer opportunities for informing the staff of plans which are being considered by the college and of securing co-operation and interest, as well as a discussion of the bearing of these plans upon the library and its work. Staff meetings may also be made the occasion for the librarian, or any member of the force to report on professional meetings attended, and department reports, book reviews, library history, and questions by the staff are other matters which may well be taken up at these meetings.

The Library of Congress classification for college libraries was advised by Annette Ward, of Alma College, where it has been adopted. She brought out the point that by use of the classification numbers on the Library of Congress printed cards, untrained assistants can be used to better advantage than with the Dewey or Cutter classifications.

Miss Ball, of Albion College, spoke on methods of preventing loss of books from open stack reserve shelves for collateral reading. There is less difficulty with a mature person at the desk than when student assistants are in charge. It was brought out in the discussion that when a professor holds all persons in a class responsible for the work of a given course, sentiment among the members is usually strong enough to control the situation. One institution has open shelves but students are expected to sign up for all books taken from them.

A paper by Professor L. W. Elder, of Knox College, was presented on the question of the college's bearing the expense of the librarian and staff members at conventions. He strongly

advocated definite provision by the college for this purpose, on the same basis as for the teaching staff. If it is not taken care of in this way, some provision should be made for it in the regular library budget. In the majority of institutions represented at the meeting, provision is made for either all or part of the expenses.

Maude Mitchell, of Milwaukee Downer College, opened the discussion of the functions of a library committee, both in the matter of selecting books for the library and in making up the magazine list. In many institutions it was found that there is no longer a library committee.

Soliciting gifts for the library was taken up by Mr. S. P. Ayres, of Garrett Biblical Institute, who advised librarians to get as many private collections as possible, since almost invariably there are some books of rare value in them, and those which are duplicates can be used to advantage in exchange with dealers or other libraries. Those which can not be used in any of these ways may do service if sent to the South among the poor whites and colored people. A request for books from alumni of the institution, sent out regularly with other communications from the college, will often bring large returns.

Various ways of introducing new books to students was the topic discussed by Lucy Williams, of Illinois Wesleyan University, who placed above everything the personal word to individual students, and the necessity of the librarian knowing the books and knowing the students.

IVA M. BUTLIN, *Secretary*.

## CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

THE January meeting of the Chicago Library Club was moved back to New Year's Eve, when a dinner was given for the visiting members of the A. L. A. After dinner, Will Ghre, of the reserve book room staff of the University of Chicago Library, gave a vaudeville skit ending with "the Dance of the Pickled Priestess," which was unique. Then thru the courtesy of the Pathé Company, the *Chronicles of America* film of Christopher Columbus was shown. Mr. Keogh, of Yale, told something of the plan of the *Chronicles* and the films which are being prepared to illustrate them. Mr. F. W. McClusky, of the University of Chicago Library, then gave a song and monologue number, which was loaded with misinformation. The final number was an illustrated travelogue, "A Visit to the Island of Woof," prepared by Dr. Theodore Koch, but owing to Dr. Koch's illness given by Mr. Roden. The entire program was very much enjoyed by all.

EDWARD A. HENRY, *President*.

## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* The annual questionnaire concerning salaries was sent out in October to 363 persons on the active file of the Simmons College School of Library Science. Returns have been received from 92½ per cent of those interrogated, including 272 graduates of the four or five year courses; 45 one-year specials; and 19 who for various reasons did not complete four years of college work. Thirty reported that they were not at present in library positions, 7 of these have recently married, 14 for personal reasons do not desire positions at present, the other 9 are now ready to return to work. Of the returns 55 per cent showed salary increases ranging from \$30 to \$900. Full information about salaries was received from 303.

144 graduates from the Simmons College four-year course had an average of \$1707, and a mean of \$1680; 18.7 per cent had salaries of over \$2000, and 18 per cent below \$1500.

96 graduates of other colleges with the Simmons College Library School one-year course reported an average of \$1814, and a mean of \$1800; 32 per cent were above \$2000, and 13½ per cent below \$1500.

45 one-year specials, admitted on account of previous experience, reported \$1768 as an average, and \$1800 as a mean; 26 2/3 per cent had over \$2000, and 15½ per cent less than \$1500.

15 students who did not complete four college years were receiving an average of \$1542, and a mean of \$1440; 26 2/3 per cent had over \$2000, and 60 per cent less than \$1500.

These figures are calculated strictly on the actual money received, without regard to the length of vacation. Vacations vary from two weeks to four months, and it often happens that the longest vacations accompany the largest actual salaries, especially in the school and college fields. The two-week vacations are very largely in the special and business libraries. Of the 300 positions, 54 per cent have one month vacation attached; 20 per cent are two or three weeks; 5 per cent, six weeks; and 20 per cent range from two to four months. The range is \$900 for 9 months to \$4000 for 11 months.

J. R. D.

### NEW YORK

*Brooklyn.* The report of the Brooklyn Public Library for 1923 shows an increase in circulation, in registration of new borrowers, and in books added to the library, but a decrease in the average cost of books.

Books circulated totalled 6,069,994, or 29,512 more than in 1922; borrowers increased from 124,970 to 125,087.

Books added in 1923 numbered 74,896, as against 73,171 in 1922, and the average cost decreased from \$1.49 to \$1.42. This slight decrease is due to the fact that a very large number of books for replacements was purchased at second-hand book stores in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

It was difficult to keep the needs of the library within the appropriation made by the city (\$654,759), and as the budget allowance for 1924 is \$2,056 less than for 1923, it will require close economy to avoid a deficit.

Under a court decision the library will receive its 1924 city appropriation in a lump sum and not as formerly segregated under different code numbers. A budget will be made by the Library and rigidly adhered to as far as adherence is humanly possible.

The following statistics show what has happened to the library along financial lines during the past five years:

BUDGET STATEMENT			
Year	Library Request	City Appropriation	Difference
1920 .....	\$669,450	\$657,849	\$ 11,601
1921 .....	846,517	709,679	136,838
1922 .....	834,071	674,184	159,886
1923 .....	891,040	654,759	236,281
1924 .....	907,569	652,703	254,866

CITY APPROPRIATION			
Year	Amount	Increase	Decrease*
1920 .....	*\$657,849	**\$175,526	
1921 .....	709,679	51,830	
1922 .....	674,184		\$35,494
1923 .....	654,759		19,425
1924 .....	652,703		2,056

\*Including Revenue Bond issue of \$25,000 for salaries.

\*\*Of this amount \$112,538.97 went for salary increases approved by the city, and \$25,000 for repairs.

BOOK CIRCULATION			
Year	Number	Increase	Decrease
1920 .....	5,479,154	145,483	
1921 .....	6,072,707	593,553	
1922 .....	6,040,482		32,225
1923 .....	6,069,994	29,512	

These figures show: (a) that the appropriation for 1924 is actually \$5,146.29 less than in 1920; (b) that there has been an annual decrease each year for the past three years; (c) that the circulation of books is 590,840 larger in 1923 than in 1920, and (d) that the year of largest book circulation (1921) was also the year of largest city appropriation.

There is marked contrast between the Library's request and the City's allowance.

PER CENTAGE DISTRIBUTION UNDER LIBRARY REQUEST AND CITY ALLOWANCE  
Library

Year	Total Budget Request	Salaries	Per Cent	Books and Binding	Per Cent	Other Maintenance	Per Cent
1920	669,450	407,201	61	120,000	18	142,249	21
1921	846,517	540,120	64	140,000	16	167,197	20
1922	834,071	516,140	62	147,000	18	170,931	20
1923	891,040	528,074	59	180,000	20	182,966	21
1924	907,569	540,040	59	180,000	20	187,529	21

## City

Year	Total City Appropriation	Salaries	Per Cent	Books and Binding	Per Cent	Other Maintenance	Per Cent
1920	657,849	399,049	61	136,213	21	122,586	18
1921	709,679	476,423	62	136,003	19	97,252	19
1922	674,184	481,291	71	99,999	15	92,893	14
1923	654,759	484,143	74	100,000	15	70,616	11
1924	652,703	484,503	74	100,000	15	68,200	11

The analysis shows that, whereas the Library has consistently maintained in its request an even distribution of approximately 61 per cent for salaries, 19 per cent for books and 20 per cent for other maintenance, the City by decreasing the total appropriation has necessitated an increase of 13 per cent for salaries, a decrease of 6 per cent for books, and a decrease of 7 per cent for other maintenance.

An illustration of the treatment the library request receives is found in the amount allowed for repairs. As an example: the request for repairs to buildings in 1922 was \$39,628 and the appropriation \$10,000; in 1923 the request was \$53,324 and the appropriation \$10,000. The twenty-one buildings owned by the city are critically examined each year, usually in company with a city inspector, but seldom does the city grant the request of the Library or approve the recommendation of the city inspector. And this illustration might be extended to the appropriation for books and binding, where the request in 1922 was \$147,000 and the allowance \$100,000; in 1923 the request was \$180,000 and the allowance \$100,000.

A study of all of the tables proves that the appropriation for salaries was not too large in any one year, but that the total appropriation made by the city was too small.

The conclusion reached after an examination of the figures is that with an increase in circulation and a decrease in city appropriation the Trustees cannot be expected to do all that ought to be done in the way of buying new books, replacing and rebinding old books, or in making repairs to buildings and equipment so necessary to the upkeep and protection of city owned property.

The new Irving Branch, which replaced the old Ridgewood Branch both in name and location, was transferred to the city by the Carnegie

Committee on May 16, with appropriate ceremonies, and opened to the public on the following day. The marked increase in circulation and in reading room attendance testified to the appreciation by the public of the added facilities; while the ease and comfort with which the staff took on the additional work was noticeable to all who visited the branch.

The new Community House in the Kings Highway section, which is to house another branch, is ready for occupancy, but until the Board of Estimate makes the necessary appropriation for interior fitting and for maintenance the branch will have to remain in its present cramped quarters at 1710 Kings Highway.

By January 9, fifty-five certificates had been issued to librarians by the New York Department of Education, and this in spite of the facts that no campaign urging application had been conducted and no examination (without which many applicants cannot qualify) held. The first examination was held in 15 cities throughout the state on January 24.

## PENNSYLVANIA

The following resolution was introduced at the meeting of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, held in November, at Pittsburgh.

*Whereas*, Public libraries have become such an important factor in the social life of the towns and cities, and

*Whereas*, Those living in the villages and on the farms are deprived of library service because of the much greater proportional cost under such conditions, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, approves of the County Library plan, which has proven very successful in Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and many other States, and hopes to see it universally adopted.

## MISSOURI

*St. Louis.* By agreement with the Board of Education, teachers in the public schools who refer members of their classes in the future to books in the Public Library, are to send to the Library a memorandum of the desired titles a reasonable time in advance so that the Library may be prepared for the demand. The superintendent of instruction has also accepted the offer of the Library to furnish instruction in library methods annually to eighth grade classes.

The Municipal Reference Librarian is now meeting weekly with important committees of the Board of Aldermen, at the special invitation of that body, that he may be in a position to furnish them prompt information bearing upon details of their work.

The Library has opened a sub-branch in the main building of St. Louis University. It is expected that a similar branch will be operated in Washington University in the near future. A branch in the building of the Roe School has been authorized by the Board. This will be the third branch operated by the Library in a public school building.

A. E. B.

## CALIFORNIA

A report of the Certification Committee of the California Library Association showed that in October there had been 309 certificates granted, 108 of these being first grade, 169 secondary certificates, and 32 elementary certificates. This does not include the certificates granted to high school librarians by the State Board of Education and those granted to the county librarians by the Board of Library Examiners.

*Pomona.* At a meeting of the Board on January 19, the staff of the Public Library was formally graded into three groups, as follows:

A. Heads of departments: Requirement, library school training or equivalent experience, with personal qualifications.

B. Senior assistants: At least a short course in library school.

C. Junior assistants: High school diploma, typing, and such instruction in the work of this library as will enable them to do clerical and mechanical work under supervision.

No maximum was set for class A. The present salary was increased ten dollars. The maximum for B is \$95. C is to receive \$75, with no increase or promotion until further training has been taken. B also must earn promotion.

This does not affect the present salary or position of any member of the staff, but provides that there be no automatic increases without further training beyond given amounts, and no promotions on account of seniority alone.

## FRANCE

A number of important changes in the French library world will take place within the next few months.

M. Homolle, administrateur général of the Bibliothèque Nationale, will retire on February 1st, to be succeeded by M. Pierre Roland-Marcel.

The terms of office of M. Charles Mortet, administrateur of the Bibliothèque Sainte Geneviève, and M. Henry Martin, administrateur of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, expired on December 31st. They are succeeded, respectively, by M. Richard Cantinelli, at present conservateur of the Bibliothèque Municipale de Lyon, and M. Louis Batiffol, now assistant librarian of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

M. Ernest Coyecque, inspector general of the libraries for the City of Paris, is now president of the Association of Bibliothécaires Français.

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## CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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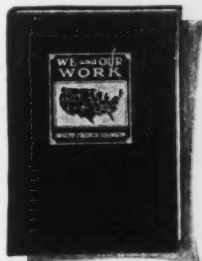
The *Survey* for January 15th contains an article entitled "By the Grace of Senator Smoot," discussing the Bureau of Efficiency and the work of the Personnel Classification Board, with mention of the allocation of librarians for the most part to the clerical instead of the professional group.

The Library Club of Cleveland and Vicinity has just published a "Handbook of Libraries in Cleveland and Vicinity," containing a list of seventy-five libraries (besides branches) which are open to use by the public or belong to societies, institutions, or business organizations.

Geographically, the list extends as far as Painesville, Oberlin and Lorain.

The list gives for each library the address, telephone number, name of librarian, date of establishment, hours of opening, reading and borrowing regulations, size of collection and special features. It has a subject index. The Handbook also includes the constitution and a list of officers and committees of the club. The Handbook is for sale at twenty-five cents, post paid. Orders should be sent to the Club Secretary, Alta B. Clafflin, Librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.





## HOW THE LIBRARIAN CAN HELP IN THE NATION WIDE MOVEMENT FOR BETTER CITIZENSHIP

"The American Viewpoint Society, through its publications," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "has done an admirable work for the good service to the nation of welding its diverse and constantly varying elements into a cohesive and cognate whole." Welding the nation into a cohesive and cognate whole and developing a better citizenship is fundamental to the perpetuation of American government and institutions. The librarian, in constant contact with the reading public, can help tremendously. Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian, Youngstown Public Library, Youngstown, Ohio, says, "I think that public libraries, which are frequently called upon to hand out books to adults of foreign birth, will particularly welcome the American Viewpoint books, which, besides having such remarkable illustrations, have no less effective and understandable text. We expect to make these our leading titles on the subject."

The Detroit Saturday Night says, "The most useful books of the year are those of the American Viewpoint Society. These are books for all the family; for daddy to whom the younger ones look to as one of infinite wisdom, but who all too often is decidedly rusty; for mother who has had citizenry duties added to her home-making obligations, and who can here get the background necessary to study current questions; for the young men and women, fresh upon their citizens' duties, eager to do right but frequently ill-informed; for the children who learn so readily and so impressively during the formative years."

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### WE AND OUR HISTORY

*A Biography of the American People*

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, *Professor of Government in Harvard University*

The title describes the purpose of the book. It is a brief account both of the development of the people who inhabit the country called the United States, and of their society and government. The viewpoint of the work is that the history of America is the history not of occurrences but of human beings. Each chapter ends with a brief account of the great man who best illustrates the epoch of which it treats. 320 pages; price \$1.80.

### WE AND OUR GOVERNMENT

JEREMIAH WHIPPLE JENKS, PH. D., LL.D.

*Research Professor of Government and Public Administration, New York University*

RUFUS DANIEL SMITH, M. A.

*Associate Professor of Public Economy, New York University*

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### WE AND OUR WORK

JOSEPH FRENCH JOHNSON, D.S.C., LL.D.

*Dean and Professor of Political Economy and Finance, New York University*

Dean Johnson's book proceeds to a study of work as a saving force for individuals and nations; man's early attempts at industrial activities are described and the development of our present day civilization, scientific achievement, financial progress, trade growth and manufactures are treated in semipopular but illuminating fashion. A careful reading of the book will make for good citizenship, for understanding of our country's problems and for appreciation of her gifts to those who labor, whether on the farm or in the city. 304 pages; price \$2.07.

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"Photographs of Manuscripts; reports from His Majesty's representatives abroad respecting facilities for obtaining photographs of manuscripts in public libraries in certain foreign countries," is a report made up of answers to a circular despatch sent by Lord Curzon to diplomatic representatives in twenty-three countries in August, 1921. (London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1922. 1s.) Replies were received from all countries except Germany, giving the conditions under which photographs can be taken, their prices, the name of the authorised photographer, if any, and the official or officials to whom application should be made for permission to take the photographs. Every country approached indicated willingness to grant permission. In some cases the plates remain the property of the library, to avoid fresh manipulation of objects already photographed. Other libraries require the gift of from one to five copies of any work published on the subject by the buyer of the reproduction.

"A sketch map of the frontiers of knowledge with lists of selected books" is the subtitle of "What Books Can Do For You," by Jesse Lee Bennett (Doran, 320 p., \$2). It "seeks to segregate from the millions of books now existing some of those books which can best afford a basis for well-rounded, humanistic self-education." The fifteen classified lists which follow the admirable preliminary survey of the field of human knowledge today are intended, among other purposes, to enumerate books which have as their essential characteristic a stimulating quality; to enumerate books in fields not dealt with in the current "Outlines" of history, science, literature, and art; and to serve as suggestions or guides in the reading or purchase of books or in the building of personal libraries or of small public libraries. The value of the book for this latter purpose is lessened by the brevity of the entries, which do not include publisher, edition, date or price. The topics of the book lists, in the order given, are: Discovery, Exploration and Adventure; History; Biography; Science; Philosophy, Religion and Mysticism; Sociology and the Social Sciences; Current Problems and Affairs; Prose Fiction; Drama and Poetry; Essays and Belles-Lettres; Art; and Books for Children. Books on adventure, exploration, and discovery are accorded especial attention and space "because it is felt that these books afford an alluring bridge from fiction to general reading." Among "Typical Books for Children from About Fourteen to the Adolescent Period" are listed "Dracula" and "Phra the Phoenician," and the list of "Suggestive Books For the Adolescent

Period" includes "The Sea-Wolf," and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

E. F. W.

The District of Columbia Library Association has published a ninety-four-page pamphlet entitled "Specifications for Library Service in the Federal Government" which describes in detail the qualifications, duties, and responsibilities of the great variety of library positions in the government of the United States. Publication of this report was made possible through the co-operation of about seventy public libraries which placed sufficient advance orders to defray a considerable part of the cost.

The specifications were prepared at the request of the Chairman of the federal Personnel Classification Board to aid that body in the allocation of librarians to the salary grades established by the Classification Act of 1923. The actual task of compilation was undertaken by a special Government Librarians Reclassification Committee. This Committee was responsible to government librarians as a group and its specifications were adopted by formal vote at a meeting held in November.

The report contains a general brief in support of the specifications and short sub-briefs covering particular branches of library work. The main part of the text is given over to the detailed specifications (with chart) for each type of position in the sub-professional and professional library services, the latter including administrative, reference and bibliographical, cataloging and special positions. The report includes, further, a "suggested plan for grading government librarians in accordance with a scale of points" and a summary of the educational qualifications and experience of one hundred and twenty librarians in the government service.

The membership of the Committee was as follows: Miles O. Price, Chairman, Claribel R. Barnett, Clara W. Herbert, Mary G. Lacy, Charles H. Hastings, Frederick W. Ashley, H. H. B. Meyer, George F. Bowerman, Helen C. Gilliman, Anne G. Cross, Alice C. Atwood, and Ola M. Wyeth.

A limited number of copies of the report may be obtained from Mary F. Carpenter, secretary of the Association.

D. W. H.

The A. L. A. Books for Europe Committee wishes to secure for the Hungarian Libraries Board files of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the *Publishers' Weekly* from 1914 to 1923. The publishers' stock of these volumes is exhausted. Subscribers who are willing to contribute files for this purpose are asked to communicate with J. T. Gerould, Princeton University Library.

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## AMONG LIBRARIANS

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- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ANDERSON, ANNA, librarian of the Columbia Branch of the Seattle Public Library, has resigned to become teacher-librarian in the grade schools of Gary, Ind. This work, under the supervision of the Gary Public Library, consists exclusively of library lessons, story-telling and school visiting. Lois Lyon, 1922 N. Y. S., librarian of the Georgetown Branch, succeeds Miss Anderson.

APPLETON, William Worthen, chairman of the board of directors of the publishing firm of D. Appleton and Co. and a trustee of the New York Public Library died January 27 of pneumonia.

BACON, Corinne, will, on the completion of the revised Sociology Section of the Standard Catalog now in preparation, give up her work with the H. W. Wilson Company to devote herself to family affairs. She is to be succeeded in the editorship of the series by Minnie Earl Sears, who is now working on the revision of the Children's Catalog and the Song Index.

CARLETON, Helen, 1914 S., has resigned the librarianship of the Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn., and is now librarian of the Borden Company, 350 Madison Avenue, New York City. She is succeeded by Mary Emery, 1908 S. spec., librarian of the Tilton (N. H.) Public Library.

COLE, George Watson, librarian of the Henry E. Huntington Library, has moved into his new home. His postal address is now 1445 Lombardy Road, Pasadena, R. D. 3, Box 77-A.

FOUCHER, Laure Claire, 1912 Simmons special cert., who has been acting librarian of the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library since 1922 ap-

pointed successor to Caroline M. Underhill resigned.

HOWE, Harriet E., who is on sabbatical leave from Simmons College School of Library Science, will spend some months as the executive assistant to the Secretary of the Temporary Library Training Board beginning February 4th.

HUMBLE, Marion, 1913 Wis., assistant secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers and Director of the Year-Round Book-selling Campaign, appointed Executive Secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York City, succeeding Frederic G. Melcher.

LAWRENCE, Juliet, 1916 Wis., who has been at the head of the desk in the library of the University of Nebraska for some years, appointed first assistant in the South Side Branch Library of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

LOWRY, Bessie, 1919 Ill., has been appointed reference librarian of the Iowa State College Library at Ames.

MILLER, Ruth (Knowlton), 1909 Wis., has moved from her home in Montana and is now librarian of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 27, Alexandria, La.

MOORE, Edna G., head of the Publicity Department of the Detroit Public Library, has resigned to join the staff of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library. She is succeeded by Miss Kartch of the Publicity Division staff.

NOEL, Jacqueline, 1913 P., head of the Tacoma Public Library's Reference Department, appointed as librarian and secretary of the Library Board, February 1st, to succeed John Boynton Kaiser whose appointment to the librarianship of the University of Iowa has already been announced. Miss Noel has been connected with the Tacoma Public Library for ten years with the exception of nine months in 1918 when she was first assistant in the circulation Department of the Public Library of Portland, Oregon.

NORTON, Theodore E., 1922 Wash., appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Cheney, Wash.

ROCKWELL, Helen E., 1913 D., who has been since 1914 with the Library Extension Division of the Pennsylvania State Library and Museum and has for some time past been library organizer, has resigned to marry Ralph M. Godcharles. Her new home is in Milton, Pa.



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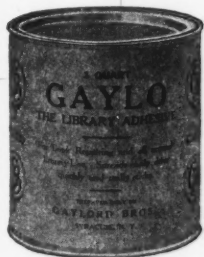


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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

UNDERHILL, Caroline Melvin, librarian of the Utica (N. Y.) library has resigned. Miss Underhill, a graduate of the first Library School Class spent some time as cataloger at the Newark (N. J.) Public Library and as librarian of Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia previous to her appointment as acting librarian in 1894 and librarian in 1895 of the Utica library, the staff of which then numbered half-a-dozen. The trustees in accepting her resignation on January 19, expressed enthusiastic appreciation of her work in developing the library's usefulness to

all in the community—thru children's, school reference, local history, industrial, art and other departments, and thru branch and institutional service—carried on by 38 full time and 21 part time staff members.

WIGMORE, Ethel, 1916 S., appointed senior assistant in the Department of Medical science in the Detroit Public Library.

WYETH, Ola M., 1906 Ill., has been appointed Librarian of Rockford College for the remainder of the school year.

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## THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

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### HOW SHALL WE CLASSIFY BOOKS ON EDUCATION?

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

Our collection of books on education, in the 370's, follows the decimal classification. But any school teacher attempting to find literature on our open shelves must become impatient, to say the least, at the confusion of subjects and material.

We wish to reclassify our educational collection, numbering several hundred volumes. We have studied the Library of Congress classification. It is our idea that in order to arrange the books in any logical order with regard to the books themselves and the educational interests of today, we shall have to depart entirely from these old classifications, which were evidently based upon certain general principles of classification rather than upon the division of the subject or the actual books that existed even thirty years ago.

The best arrangement of educational material that we have seen is the outline of the monthly catalog of educational publications published by the U. S. Bureau of Education. Has any library seen or devised any classification of this subject which divides the books logically on the basis of today's educational practice and interest? If so, we would be much indebted for the information.

YOUNGSTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

### LIBRARY JOKES

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

In brief reply to the communication from the Editor of *Gaylord's Triangle* in your January 1st issue, I should like to point out that the talk referred to followed approved library lines and that similar utterances have met with no criticism when made at library meetings during several years past.

I commend to all the suggestion that someone codify library jokes. I would even carry the suggestion further and recommend that they be

rated as well; that is, rated according to their smile-provoking qualities. I am confident that if library jokes are so rated it will be found that old jokes, if they are old enough, provoke laughter just as much as new ones. It is the joke just entering the period of adolescence which should be shunned.

CONFERENCE ADDICT.

### A GUTENBERG BIBLE DISMEMBERED

*To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

The Gutenberg Bible is said to be the first book printed from movable types. It is a copy of the Latin Vulgate printed about 1455 A. D., by Gutenberg and Fust at Mainz, Germany. There are only forty-one copies known to be extant today. Of these precious volumes, a much-advertizing New York book-dealer secured one. The complete Gutenberg Bible contains 641 (or 642) pages. The book referred to had 593 pages, within 48 (or 49) pages of completeness.

What use did this bookseller make of his opportunity? He trampled under foot the interests of biblical science by mutilating the volume for commercial reasons, and selling it piecemeal to collectors and curio buyers in all parts of the country. It is as if a curio dealer should buy a skeleton, not quite complete, of a dinosaur, and should sell a bone of the foot here, a vertebra there, a tooth here and a claw there, so that each museum or collector of curios should have the prize of a piece of that famous ancient extinct animal.

We are amazed that university, college and public libraries, which are supposed to be controlled by a scientific spirit, should encourage such mercenary traffic by purchasing the dismembered leaves of what was nearly a complete volume. It is gratifying, however, to see in the published list of purchasers no one who is regarded as an authority in Biblical scholarship.

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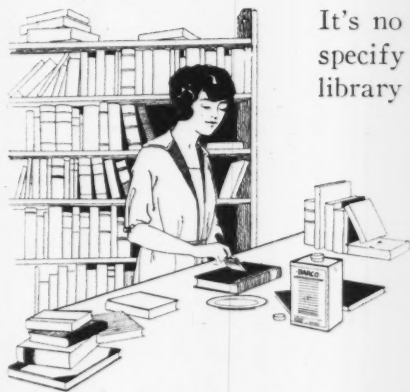
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## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AFRICA. See TARIFF QUESTION.

AGRICULTURE

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Department bulletins nos. 1076-1100, with contents and index. 14 p.

ANTHRAX

Smyth, H. F., and E. F. Pike. Suggested method for the disinfection of hides and skins for anthrax. 505 Pearl st., New York: N. Y. C. Dept. of Health. *Monthly Bulletin*. July 1923. p. 145-155. Bibl.

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Steere, F. G. Bibliography of books, articles, and pamphlets dealing with Western Australia, issued since its discovery in 1616. Perth, W. A.: F. W. Simpson. 172 p.

AUTOMOBILES

Chapin, E. W., comp. Cost of operating motor vehicles: references to recent material, 1915-1923, in the . . . library. Municipal Bldg., New York: N. Y. P. L. Municipal Reference Branch. 2 typew. p. Nov. 27, 1923. 30c. (P. A. I. S.).

BALLADS

Rollins, Hyder E., ed. Cavalier and Puritan; ballads and broadsides illustrating the period of the Great Rebellion, 1640-1660. New York University Press. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$6.50.

—Hyder E., comp. An analytical index to the ballad-entries (1557-1709) in the register of the Company of Stationers in London. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina. 324 p. O. pap. \$3. (Studies in philology, v. 1, no. 1).

BANKS AND BANKING

Holdsworth, John T. Money and banking; 4th ed. rev. and enl. Appleton. Bibl. notes. D. \$3.

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Farbridge, Maurice H. Studies in Biblical and Semitic symbolism. Dutton. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$4.50. (Trübner's outline ser.).

BIBLE—STUDY AND TEACHING

Van Pelt, John R. An introduction to the study of the Bible. Doran. Bibl. D. \$2.

BURTON, SIR RICHARD FRANCIS

Penzer, Norman M. An annotated bibliography of Sir Richard Francis Burton. London: A. M. Philpot. 351 p.

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New York (City) Board of Education. English and business: report of the Commercial Education Research Committee. 59th st. and Park ave. Bibl. June 1923.

CALIFORNIA. See IRRIGATION

CENSORSHIP. See MOVING PICTURES—CENSORSHIP

CENSUS. See U. S.—CENSUS

CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE

American Child Health Association. Study outline of the pre-school child, prepared for the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations. Bibl. 10c.

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Children's Bureau and other pubs. relating to children: list of pubs. for sale by Supt. of Documents. 9 p. Oct. 1923. (Price List 71. 3d ed.).

See also TESTS, MENTAL

CHINESE PAINTING. See PAINTING—CHINESE

CHURCH SCHOOLS. See JEWS

CITY PLANNING. See NEW YORK CITY

CIVICS. See UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT

CIVILIZATION. See PROGRESS

COAL MINES AND MINING. See GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

COMMERCE

Eldridge, F. R. Oriental trade methods. Appleton. Bibl. \$3.

Litman, Simon. Essentials of international trade. Wiley. Bibl. \$3.50.

See also TARIFF QUESTION

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. See BUSINESS EDUCATION

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COST ACCOUNTING. See AUTOMOBILES.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

Johnsen, Julia E., ed. Permanent Court of International Justice. Wilson. 11 p. Bibl. 90c. (Reference Shelf v. 2, no. 2).

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See also ENGLISH DRAMA; THEATER.

ECONOMICS. See COMMERCE; ENGLAND.

EDUCATION

Committee G [American Association of University Professors]. A bibliography of methods of increasing the intellectual standards of undergraduates. H. W. Tyler, sec., 222 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass. *Bulletin*. Dec. 1923. p. 385-418. 35c.

See also BUSINESS EDUCATION; JEWS; PORTO RICO—EDUCATION; VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

EDUCATION, ADULT

National Adult School Union. Everyman faces life: a scheme of study for the year 1924 for adult schools. 30 Bloomsbury st., London W. C. 1. Bibl. 1s. 3d.

ELECTRIC INSULATION. See INSULATION

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Painton, Edgar T. Small electric motors, D. C. and A. C.; . . . as used in industrial, domestic and other applications. Pitman. 2 p. bibl. S. 85c.

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Tead, Ordway. A course in personnel administration; syllabus and questions. New York: Columbia University Press. 3 p. bibl. Q. \$3.

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Bygott, John. Eastern England: some aspects of its geography with special reference to economic significance. London: Routledge. Bibl. 6s.

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See BALLADS

ENGLISH DRAMA

Nicoll, Allardyce. A history of Restoration drama, 1660-1770. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$6.50.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE—STUDY AND TEACHING. See BUSINESS EDUCATION

ENGLISH LITERATURE—HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Albert, Edward. A history of English literature; a practical text-book. Crowell. 10 p. bibl. D. \$2.50.

ENTOMOLOGY

Hermes, William B. Medical and veterinary entomology; 2nd ed. rev. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$5.50.

EUROPEAN WAR—MEDICAL AND SANITARY SERVICE

Weed, F. W. Medical department of the United States Army in the World War: v. 5, Military hospitals in the U. S. Washington: U. S. War Dept. Bibl. Supt. of Documents. \$2.25.

FAR EAST. See COMMERCE



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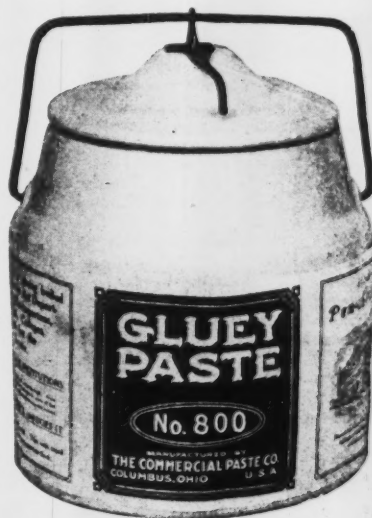
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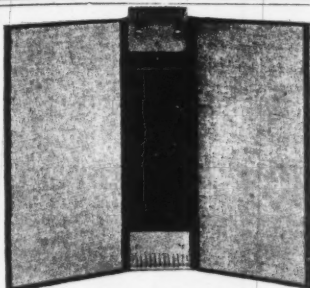
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